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In planning for attendance at the meeting of the American Library Association, to be held at Waukesha, Wisconsin, in July, librarians should give special heed to the fact that the National Educational Association is scheduled to meet in Detroit at a date immediately following upon the library conference. In Mr. Utley's brief notice of this meeting, printed elsewhere, the importance of a representative library attendance is emphasized, in its relation to the constantly growing work done through the libraries for and with the schools. A meeting of the Library Section of the educational association will fill a part of the program of the Detroit convention, and here the attendance and interest of librarians should be of marked value in stimulating cooperation, from the teachers' side, in library extension. Work with the schools is now looked upon as an important function of the active public library, and many and varied measures have been developed to extend its scope. One of the most interesting evidences of the proportions this work can assume is to be found in the admirable graded and annotated "Catalogue of books for the use of the city schools," recently published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Here are listed books chosen with the aid of the Principals' Association of the city, and adapted with great care to the various school grades, to which are added special lists for kindergarten and art work and in pedagogy. The books are not intended to be made a part of school work, but are rather to give delight and instruction outside of school routine; they are sent through the schools to the homes of the children; and through this catalog, placed in the hands of every teacher, there is given opportunity to guide the child's reading according to the child's character, and to exert one of the most powerful of educational influences. Such work as this is of value in its relation to the teacher even more than in its relation to the library, and the presentation of these and other phases of co-operation between schools and libraries before the national convention of teachers should be of great public usefulness.

LIBRARY progress long ago outgrew the field of individual effort, and most of the leading states have now effective library legislation upon their statute books and have appointed library commissions. There is still much to be done, particularly at the south, where Georgia's efforts make it a radiating center of development. At the north, Pennsylvania has lagged behindhand in library development. For years the state where Benjamin Franklin founded one of the oldest American libraries and from which his influence radiated as far as France and gave name to the Franklin Association, which was for a generation the library propaganda center for that country, went on in a staid, steady-going sort of way, now and then to wake up with new and astounding vigor - as in the extraordinary development of the Free Library of Philadelphia. That city was the place of the initiatory meeting of the American Library Association, and of some of the finest libraries of the country, but from the public library point of view it was dead asleep, until suddenly the new library movement there came to the front, and to-day its library shows the banner circulation of the country, although it has not yet a central building worthy of the name.

Effort is now being made to bring Pennsylvania as well as Philadelphia to the front by means of a library law giving the state the benefit of the experiences of its sister states which have been able to try different methods of legislative promotion of libraries. At the present time the act passed in 1895 for the benefit of cities of the first class, practically only affecting Philadelphia, and the act authorizing library support from school boards, make up Pennsylvania's chief library legislation, and the ineffectiveness of the latter statutes may be judged from the statement that only one library has been established under the school board enabling act. The outline of the proposed law, which permits the establishment of libraries by all cities and boroughs, is given elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that the present efforts may result promptly in entire success, so that the state

of Franklin may lead instead of follow in library progress. Missouri, which has long enjoyed in St. Louis an important library center, is also waking up in its state relations, and is making an earnest and united endeavor, led by the new library association, to provide for a state library commission there. Still further west, Nebraska is on the alert, with a repeated endeavor to obtain the passage of the bill for a state library commission, which had previously failed to pass. If Illinois also will retrieve her reputation by passing this year the bill for a state library commission, which came so near to passage at the last session of the state legislature, it looks as though 1901 might be notable for library extension by state develop-

WHILE the early unit in New England was the township, in the south it has always been the county, and in the west it may perhaps be said that both systems have been in some measure combined. Reflecting this development, two libraries, one in Ohio and one in Maryland, have been established for the pioneer work of radiating out from a countyseat center throughout the county, making the town the library hub with branch or travelling libraries going out along the line of the spokes toward the limits of the county. Cincinnati and St. Joseph, among other cities, have for some time supplied reading within county as well as within city limits, but in both cases the city was the great part of the county. The Brumback Library in Van Wert, Van Wert county, Ohio, however, and the Washington County Free Library, of Hagerstown, Maryland, are likely to find in their respective counties a much larger field outside than within the town. The work at Hagerstown, where Miss Titcomb has come from Vermont to do the pioneering, is peculiarly interesting, as here the library site was the gift of one public-spirited citizen, an unrestricted endowment was given by another, and the building is the result of other gifts, while both town and county authorities contribute an annual sum for current support. The specific plan here is much that of the organization of a large city library, on a small scale, the central library being that of the town, while the branch libraries are to be located in schools or elsewhere throughout the county. Much credit is due to Hagerstown and to Van Wert people for striking out on new lines, which may have a radical influence in parts of the country where the township method does not fit in with the sparser conditions of population.

BROOKLYN, which, like Philadelphia, has been lagging behind in the library procession until recent years, has been kept literally in a "state of mind" since its public library was started by the "donation parties" of the Brooklyn Public Library Association. To the leading spirit of that organization, Mrs. Craigie, is really due the initiative and impetus which gave Brooklyn the nucleus of a public library system that now includes almost all of the previously unattached libraries throughout that great city and now greater borough, and has this year a municipal income of nearly \$100,000. The pioneer spirit and the administrative faculty are not always joined, and in this case the result of making the pioneer nominally assistant librarian has been a situation which, not having been squarely met by decisive action on the part of the library board, has induced Mr. Bostwick to return to his old field in New York, with its new prospect of development as a part of the library system so wonderfully developed by Dr. Billings. Brooklyn offers one of the best possible fields for library development on the part of a library executive of the first rank, but a necessary preliminary to the obtaining of such a man - the Admirable Crichton of librarians, outlined in the committee's statement of the ideal candidate it is looking for - must be a full concentration of responsibility, supported by a united board. Until the problem is worked out on these lines, Brooklyn is likely to be regarded with curiosity rather than with sympathy by the library profession at large. Des Moines has recently passed through a somewhat similar trial, owing also to weakness of backbone on the part of its board, out of which it is emerging with good result for the city and for the library community.

THE Pratt Institute Library School, in printing a selection from its term-examination questions, as given elsewhere, has made a somewhat novel departure and one that cannot fail to interest all who have at heart

library matters. The monthly notes from the library schools, their reports, their handbooks, and their printed outlines, keep the library world in touch with their aims and methods; but the present contribution gives unusual insight into the results that it is desired to produce. These term-examinations seem to a marked degree to possess freedom from "catch questions." The students are seldom confronted by the necessity of quoting a definite rule or a particular book, so that the element of "luck" - inherent in all examinations - is to a great extent eliminated. If the student has secured an intelligent grasp of the principles of each subject as it came up, he must find this sort of an examination an enjoyable and invigorating exercise. first question under Library Economy is especially happy in this respect. So also are question 6 under Cataloging and question 7 under Reference-work; there has been no effort to select unusual or out-of-the-way examples, but each subject heading and reference query is more or less typical of a class. Perhaps the most interesting point in the examinations is that they are adapted to test not only the information retained and the judgment formed by each student, but also the student's individual bias and point of The tenor of the questions is not "What is correct?" or even "Which is best?" but "Which would you choose?" The glimpse of the "personal equation" which the faculty of the school should get from such examinations should be of direct service to them when it comes to placing their graduates. The importance of this element suggests the thought that the use of a few such liberal semi-technical questions in the competitive entrance examinations of the school should give the faculty a useful indication of the attitude towards library matters in the mind of each competitor before it has been shaped by technical study.

As a rule printed library reports are marked by an evidence of entire harmony in opinions and recommendations between trustees as the governing body and the librarian as working executive. An instance to the contrary, however, is furnished in the recent report of one of the smaller Massachusetts libraries—that of the town of Gardner. Here the librarian makes an earnest recommendation for the abolition of the present age limit restricting library privileges to persons over 12 years of age; which the trustees meet with an expression of willingness to consider reducing the age limit only to "ten or perhaps nine years," and a strongly-expressed conviction that it is unwise to go further for fear of misbehavior and injury of books by the children - fears which a little practical experience would probably allay. There are doubtless other libraries where suggestions so fully in line with approved library methods as the abolition of an age restriction, provision for children's reading, or the use of books through the schools, are met with distrust if not with opposition from conservative trustees, and where library development is to that degree retarded. And it is here that local library associations - so well provided for in Massachusetts - should find one of their best fields of work, in bringing a realization of modern library opportunities and activities to directors and others in authority in the smaller places that are outside the main currents of library organization.

Communications.

THE PROVIDENCE LIBRARIES AND THEIR BULLETIN.

An unauthorized publication entitled Bulletin of the Public Library, Providence, R. I., Successor to the Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries, has been issued and circulated by the Library Bulletin Company, Boston, Mass., bearing the date of "January, 1901"

The only publication authorized by the three Providence libraries, or by any one of them individually, for the year 1901, is the publication entitled Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries, which will be published during 1901 by Snow & Farnham, 63 Washington st. Providence R. I.

Washington st., Providence, R. I.

No material intended for use in the year
1901 has been sent or will be sent to the Library Bulletin Company by the Providence
Public Library, nor used with its consent;
and no copies of the bulletin above referred
to, issued by the Library Bulletin Company,
will be distributed by the Providence Public
Library, or by either of the other libraries
undersigned.

Advertisers and others will be interested to know that no copies of the bulletin above referred to have been delivered by the Library Bulletin Co- to the Providence Public Library, whose name it bears, nor to either of the other two libraries.

If any perplexity arises as to sequence of

volumes, it may be sufficient to say that the Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries is still published, under the same managing editor as in 1900, and consequently is in no need of a "successor" as intimated above

JOSEPH L. HARRISON, JOSEPH L. HARRISON,
Librarian, Providence Athenaeum, and Man-aging Editor of the Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries.

HARRY L. KOOPMAN,
Librarian, Brown University.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER,
Librarian, Providence Public Library.

SIZE MARKS FOR CLASS NUMBERS.

It may be of interest to say, apropos of Mr. Ashley's article in the Jan. L. J., that a method like the one suggested by the writer was adopted from the beginning for the printed card catalog of the John Crerar Library, and has proved very successful. We use, designate the books not on the regular shelves, not the actual size marks, but the letters "L" and "A," the former standing for "Lower shelves," the latter for "Atlas shelves." Thus, a book too large to go on the regular shelves of, say, 540, would be marked "L540.09248 G88," or, if too large to go on even the large size shelves, the letter "A" would be substituted for the "L." The reason for not using the size marks "Q" or "F" is that the books may not be divided exactly according to the size.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, Chicago, Ill.

I HAVE written the over-size marks first on labels, catalog cards and elsewhere for years, as suggested by Mr. Ashley in the January issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and I prefer that to the more usual order. I do not hesitate to disregard precedent when I think that utility demands it. OLIN S. DAVIS. LAKEPORT, N. H.

CORRECTION-GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, 1900.

I WISH to correct an error in Mr. Stockwell's "Report on gifts and bequests, 1899-1900," as it appeared in the August, 1900, Li-BRARY JOURNAL. The bequest of W. A. Goodwyn is for the establishment and maintenance of a library and lecture hall in Memphis to be known as the Goodwyn Institute, and not for Cossitt Library as reported. The bequest, which, it is thought, will amount to \$250,000, will not be available during Mrs. Goodwyn's lifetime. Chas. D. Johnston. Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OF SPECIFIC AUTHORSHIP.

In connection with the article of Miss Hasse in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of January, permit me to suggest that a list of the publications of the government, which have specific authorship, would be exceedingly useful. Types of the works I mean are Wharton's

"International law" and Coues' "Birds of the Colorado Valley;" these books and many similar are frequently quoted by author and title, without indication of their publication among the Congressional documents. I think that the Superintendent of Documents at Washington will readily supply you, for publication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a list of such books accompanied by the serial number. Such a list would not occupy more than four columns and probably not more than two, and would be of immense service to librarians, especially if you print a number of copies separately for distribution.

[THE Office of the Superintendent of Documents, we have reason to know, has its force and time fully occupied for the present by routine work, and in the completion of the general "Check list of public documents." Mr. Ferrell expresses his cordial willingness to undertake work of value to the public, properly within the scope of his office, and a list of this sort would certainly be useful. It is probably, however, a work of considerable magnitude, and could hardly be expected until much other work is disposed of .- ED. L. J.]

MICHIGAN GEOLOGICAL REPORTS.

In response to complaints that have reached this office that large libraries, which would be expected to have a complete file of reports of the Geological Survey of Michigan, have them, I wish to make the following statement:

The reports of the first or Douglass Houghton Survey are very rare and a complete set hardly exists outside of the state library. Even of the present series, of which we are now issuing vol. 7, complete sets are so rare as to sell for between \$20 and \$30. The set in this office is borrowed from the state li-brary. The editions have been small, ranging from 1000 to 2500 - at present 1500 - and are naturally absorbed. Volumes which we have still in stock, to wit 5, 6 and 7, are sold to the general public, but we are authorized to supply them to the college libraries of the state gratis, and the larger libraries outside the state, upon application and payment of express charges which are usually much less when paid in advance. We hope and intend to notify by postal those who have previous volumes, of each succeeding volume and should be glad to receive notice of people who have complete sets. I have also a circular list of our publications which may be obtained. Until the legislative policy as to the size of edition is changed, I am not prepared to recommend to the board any farther action along this line. I may say that the state li-brary has been allowed 150 copies for ex-ALFRED C. LANE, change purposes.

State Geologist. Geological Survey of Michigan, Lansing.

THE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE IN "LIGHT AND LEADING."

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, Director Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE continual increase of libraries in this country and the constant expansion of those already established, bid fair to cover the land with a network of these intellectual centers whose influences radiate in every direction. They cannot fail to heighten the intelligence of our reading people, as well as to afford opportunities for reading and study to those who have heretofore been without such opportunities. The system and esprit de corps of these institutions arouse the admiration of workers in other fields. But this work of expansion will one day come to an end for want of territory to conquer, and we must begin on our third dimension, depth. There are signs already that the most thoughtful are going below the surface in their work. The subject of book-selection excites attention as never before, while the work of co-operation with the schools, the study of the library's constituency, young and old, the more thorough preparation of the library schools in the study of books as books - all testify to a deepening of our sense of responsibility and of the function of the library, as well as of our own comparative ignorance. For many years teachers have been studying their own profession, while librarians have but recently begun. If in the few years devoted to it so much has been accomplished, what may we not hope for in time to come?

Certain points whereon the library of the future should be equipped may be set down briefly here, premising that all will require expenditure of money; but we should not hesitate to spend money on the quality of our work when we do not scruple to spend it on the quantity.

The first contact with the library should be made as agreeable as possible, and to this end the most tactful and sympathetic person obtainable, with a wide knowledge of general literature, particularly in the field of novels and romance and books for young people, should be the first official whom the new borrower meets. A prime requisite for this position should be absolute freedom as to time on the part of the official. He, or she, should

not be bound down to desks or to clerical work, but should be considered to be doing his duty quite as much, in listening to the grievances, aspirations or other confidences of the borrower, as those assistants who are engaged in filing applications, registering new borrowers, or giving out books. It is through these voluntary confessions on the part of the reader or student that he can best be helped and fortunate is the assistant who has the power of drawing out these confidences. Specific library-training is not really a necessity for the person holding this position, though where that is added he will have additional and earlier command of the resources of the library. It is to this desk that young people should be sent who have been transferred from the children's room, where their intercourse with the librarian and her assistants has been informal and friendly. Otherwise, there must be a certain shock, even a chill, from the impersonality of the new department where every one is so busy that only in occasional instances can the individual receive individual attention. The bringing back into demand of good but forgotten authors, the stopping of the disconcerting runs on a few writers for boys and girls, are things that can be brought about in a very short time by the right person, the reading horizon infinitely widened, and the quality of reading gradually raised, if a library is willing to put money into this most effective but unostentatious work.

A second point needing development is the establishment of co-operative relations between parents, teachers, and the children's librarians. So far as the teachers are concerned, this would not be so difficult to bring about after their first discovery of what the library can do for the school children. To awaken the father and mother, of any social class, to the importance of quality in the child's reading, and to secure their personal co-operation, is not so easy. We are daily discovering points of ignorance in ourselves as to the value of the books we handle and their fitness in given cases; and like all new

converts we are anxious to convince others of the importance of this subject. The time will come, I believe, when there will be classes on reading, in connection with the children's room, classes of mothers, teachers, and librarians, all intent on the question of surrounding the children with the best literary influences in their early reading days. This will mean the study of the children as well as of the books. It will mean that the librarian and her assistants must have time for this sort of work. But it will mean, on the other hand, this, that a girl who has been doing excellent reading all the year will not have a set of "Elsie" books given her for Christmas by a well-meaning but injudicious parent, and that boys will no longer be referred by teachers to stories of sheer blood and prejudice under the impression that these are history. It will mean, too, that gaps in the literature of knowledge for children will be discovered and the right author found to fill them. It will mean so much that I could devote the whole of this paper to its significance, if that were practicable.

A third essential is the training of students in the use of books. The ability to hunt down a subject, or follow a scent, does not come naturally to most persons, though with some fortunate ones it is an inborn gift. The ability to seize quickly the essential word or phrase or bit of information from a page or chapter is also rare. But these things can both be taught, and who so well calculated to teach them as the librarian and assistants of the reference department of the library? The average student needs weeks of practice to learn some of the most obvious ways of using books, the consultation of indexes, of bibliographies, of tables of contents, of chapterheadings. For a while the teacher of the librarian has to point out chapter and page. When required to put into an abstract the things he has gathered from his reading, his inability to choose and sift is one of the discouragements of the teacher. Equally difficult is it for him to weigh authorities. One writer is the same as another to him. To estimate an author's value, judging from his known experience or proved insight, is not only beyond his ability, but something unheard of and undreamt of. Is he to debate? Chapters in books bearing on the question

are put before him, and the ne plus ultra of assistance is supposed to have been given him. But he should be taught to look up authorities for himself. True, this end is sometimes secured in those libraries which have not time to do close reference-work - but the librarian never knows how many fail and grow discouraged for want of help. In every such class of students as I have indicated there would probably be at least one who has the love of research and the faculty of seizing upon the salient point, and the librarian instructor could secure considerable aid from this student. A school of which I am thinking, in which work in the library is a part of the curriculum, has sent several graduates to colleges and universities who have entered with flying colors - indeed, to such a degree have they been successful that congratulatory letters have come to the school from the college authorities. In these cases the students, when interrogated, have replied that their success came from their familiarity with the uses to be made of a library. They were not set down in the university library as strangers, for the habit of systematic research, the knowledge of book-helps and of authorities made them feel at once at home.

A fourth essential, that of making study interesting by bringing to bear upon it all the illustrative material of the library, has been recognized for years by many libraries which have not been able to carry on this work as well as by a few which have made it signally successful. The gathering together in a separate room of the photographs, maps, plans, etc., bearing for instance upon a certain period in a country's history (and the proper dispersal of these afterwards) is a work requiring not only time but a mind that does not get into ruts, that adds material each year to that previously used, that keeps up to date or knows how to bring itself up to date quickly on any subject under consideration. There should be one or two persons in a library especially to take charge of such work as this; and we may look forward to the time when this class-room will have its regular schedule of hours like any other; e. g., 9-9.50, class from high school, to study material on the French Revolution; 10-10.50, class from - Academy, to see portraits of Elizabethan period; 11-11.50, Mrs. Blank's art class, for examples of Leonardo; 12-12.50,

class in botany from ——— Seminary, for the illustrations of orchids, etc., indefinitely.

A fifth essential will be a corps of extra assistants that every large library, at least, may be able to call on from the professional people or educated craftsmen among the personal acquaintance of the library staff. From these it should be able to secure the bibliographical information of each on his own specialty, for the use of the young student or the unlettered artisan, the sort of information which the librarian, not being a specialist except in his own line, could not possibly furnish. If these extra assistants could be brought into direct contact with those needing help, so much the better - it might result in classes or in good printed helps for such emergencies.

One more point and then I shall stop, reluctantly, I admit, for the subject stretches out in a long perspective and radiates in all directions also, as one advances in it. Every one who has read Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and fancy" must remember how the author's enthusiasm and admiration for certain poets stimulated his own, and we all know how quickly enthusiasm spreads from those who have reasons for it to those who have none except its easy contagion. Why

not utilize this fact in our catalogs, in those entries representing the literature of power? Why not put upon our catalog cards annotations showing the enjoyment of a given author or work by some well-known appreciator of literature? Edward FitzGerald's comments, or those of T. E. Brown, are among lately published examples of this sort of appreciation. As one reads their letters at home one says, "I shall surely look up that book that he enjoyed and admired so much"; but if one were at the library and found the comment on the card or in the printed catalog, how much more likely one would be to keep one's resolution!

The work of libraries for the next few decades is certainly cut out for them, if it should lie in the line of these suggestions. To teach children and young persons how and what to read and how to study, and to make it easy even for older people to change and better their reading—to spend time and money and effort on these things as they have been spent ungrudgingly on collections of books and perfection of methods, to search unweariedly for the persons properly equipped to do this educational work and to remain unsatisfied until the right ones have been found, to my mind, this is the program of the future for many libraries.

OPEN SHELVES AND PUBLIC MORALS.*

By ISABEL ELY LORD, Librarian Bryn Mawr College.

THAT open shelves in public libraries are an integral part of the ideal education has come to be so widely accepted a dictum that here, I consider, I do not need to argue regarding it. Even those who judge it unwise, because inexpedient, to throw open a given library to-day or to-morrow, feel called on to explain their reasons and in a sense to apologize to the public. All sorts of restrictions may be put upon practise, each man differing from every other man as to detail; but whether the concealed books of a library be only the very rare and the very valuable or whether they include also a great number considered by the librarian for some reason unfit to be circulated generally without warn-

ing—in other words, whether the library follow the Philadelphia plan or the Buffalo plan—the principle is the same. The public should have access to the mass of worthwhile books, and should be able to do its own choosing among these.

This all runs on very smoothly: we believe it, we are happy in it. Then a doubt occurs to someone—what great movement is not subject to the chill of doubt?—and the question is plainly asked, "Are you not teaching the crime of theft?" Sometimes it is more than a question; it becomes an assertion. Now a doubt should never be kept in the background of the consciousness; it is a drag on one's work. If it be recognized as plainly the suggestion of perversity, it may be banished summarily; if however, as in this case,

^{*}Read before the Pennsylvania Library Club, Nov. 18, 1900.

it has a reasonable air, it should be got out of the way once and for all by a process of reason, or else accepted as destroying the principle to which it refers. Let us reason concerning this doubt of which I speak; let us see whether it will become substantial or will vanish into thin air.

A library of any sort, as far as it exists for human beings, is of necessity an educa-When there has been tional institution. added to it the directing power of a librarian it takes its place as an active educational body. While it remains a club, an institutional or an athenæum type, it is meant for a class only and it becomes modified more or less by the needs and wishes of its users. When, however, it becomes a free public library, class distinctions no longer exist, and its work broadens until it covers, or endeavors to cover, a field so wide that no other moral or intellectual force but that of the church attempts the like. It exists for the scholar and for the school-boy, for the man who reads fifty-seven languages, and for the man who is laboriously learning to read his own. It is an institution of the people and for the people. By the people it cannot be administered, as can no educational body, but for the people it must be, and for the people as a whole.

But what, after all, is an educational institution? and what is its function in the community? Let us put it broadly and reply, To make for progress. And progress? What is that? Does it mean the making of money, the discovering of fact, real and ideal, or the winning of heaven? The progress of a city, state or nation means, or should mean, the raising of the moral and intellectual standards of its citizens. If the intellectual standard is put up while the moral is neglected, there follows a degradation of humanity of which history offers us terrifying examples. If attention be turned to the moral alone, that great end is defeated in the very effort to gain it, and intellectual weakness ends in hopeless corruption. A true educational institution must make for the advance of its people in both directions. If this, then, is the work of every educational institution, it is the work of the public library.

The especial means employed by the library in its endeavors to make for progress is that mighty engine known as the printed page. In a way the term is a misleading one.

The aim of the library is not to induce the reading of any printed page whatever. It is unfortunately true that if quantity of reading were the desideratum, the state or the city could gain its end better and more cheaply by distributing an enormous number of free copies of the New York Journal - along with a few of the more conservative papers -than by subsidizing a public library. A thorough perusal of the Journal's columns would occupy all the minutes in a day that the average citizen can give to reading. But the library desires to help its reader to the best printed page for that particular reader's need. If he is a working man who wishes to better himself in his trade it will give him the best available book that is suited to his capacity. To the scientist who may be studying the same subject it offers the most authoritative treatise. To the school-boy who has become interested in the question it probably gives the "Boy's own book." For those who seek inspiration it provides the great books of the ages and also that multitude of minor books which will not live for the generation that follows us, but which by being closely in touch with the one of which we are a part exert a potent influence. For those who seek only amusement the library buys scores and hundreds of those productions in light literature that are entertaining without being debasing. (Every normal book and no abnormal one would be an excellent rule to follow in choosing.) It does not exist for one side of the life of a community, but for every good side. And if it refuses to provide for any of these, it shirks a duty and renounces a privilege.

Its means, then, is the printed page; its method is to spread as widely as possible both the page itself and the desire for it. Perhaps one had better say the knowledge of it: bring people to know what delight, what food for thought, what useful information, what consolation and what inspiration may be given by those black marks on a sheet of white paper, and the desire for all this or some part of it comes with the knowledge. If you can give your reader the book he really wants. or if you can give that reader the chance and the help of finding it for himself, half your problem disappears. And the other half will be solved if you are wise and he is earnest. You cannot force a man to read the things he most needs - his eyes may scan the words, but if he has been driven to the water, his

drinking will not follow—you can only bring him, by ways many and difficult for you, to the point where he himself conceives the desire for the book and himself chooses it.

Besides this general educational function there is, indeed, another way in which a public library trains in the school of progress those who are, so to speak, its parishioners. This is by teaching them the right use of a public institution. If the library gives the people the impression that it is a disguised penal institution, it definitely lies to the public, which is good neither for the public nor for those responsible for the lie. If it has the air of a shop, after the fashion of the worst type of mercantile libraries, it has lied in another way. If its users feel that the library staff is only there, to use the phrase of an assistant in a well-known public library, to "shovel out books," and whatever books the public asks for, it is fostering a lamentable error. If in any way or to any extent it tells the people who enter its doors that its existence has any other aim than to serve them as well as its limits allow it, it is thwarting the very purpose which alone justifies its being. That it is easy to maintain the middle way between assuming a pedagogical air and relapsing into that of a clerk paid to serve customers with anything they ask for if only it is in stock - that this is easy, I do not contend. On the contrary, it is exceedingly difficult, and that, as Pistol would say, is the humor of it. If the librarian walks a primrose path, he is not walking the one he belongs in. But to return to our library atmosphere. It is only by giving the right idea of a foundation for the people which is a trust of the people, that the library induces on the part of that people an attitude that forbids abuse. This is an important civic lesson, in truth, yet it is only a part of the great and direct intention of the library. It is taught quite incidentally in the carrying out of the main purpose.

It is obvious that to carry out this main purpose the library must bring people and books together, and that this is best accomplished through open shelves we are taking for granted. But here we return to our doubt, now for some time lost sight of. If the people are taught theft by this method, we must abandon the method, however good it may be in other respects. A supposition

containing such a wholesale accusation carries absurdity on the face of it. "If the people are taught theft!" Does anyone for a moment believe that such a thing is possible? Since democracy has emerged as the leading governmental principle of the civilized world of to-day and to-morrow, it is an axiom that the only school for the voter is the ballotbox. It is equally true, and on reflection equally obvious, that the only way to teach people how to use the public library is to give them the library to use. We need no psychological proof of this, while as for statistics, they are not full enough to quote either for or against. How much greater a proportion of their books are lost by the libraries whose shelves have been open for some time than by the old book-thro-a-wire-cage type of library? Does the proportion of books lost in open-shelf libraries grow larger each year? The answer of the librarians of these collections would be a warm denial, I know, but I am speaking now of the absence of figures. What is go ing to be the effect in this matter of the children's rooms so new and so powerful to-day? Now that people are brought up in the library, so to speak, is not their attitude toward it going to be different than when they were vigorously shut out till they had passed a proper "age limit"? These questions we can only answer with opinion; but that opinion, formed by our best judgment, is very surely to the effect that we are not afraid of those statistics - to come!

Setting figures aside, then, let us from our present knowledge question as to who it is that steals the books taken from any public library. A small number, first, is taken unregistered through misunderstanding or through ignorance of the library rules. These usually reappear after a longer or shorter period. The people - ordinarily children that take them are in no sense thieves. A certain number of books, next, is devoured by eminently respectable members of society. By what inward somersault they get into that moral condition where they are enabled to see with equanimity public books in their private bookcases, we do not know. The fact is indisputable. It is not to be supposed, however, that open shelves will add to the temptations of these offenders. They could get shelf permits from the hardest-hearted librarian. Their existence as library depredaseriously as to this matter.

We come, then, to those who may be definitely affected by the action of the library in making it easy to commit theft. There are two classes here, the one made up of those who are already thieves, the other of those who have not yet become so, but who are morally weak enough to fall before temptation. Shall we consider the first of these at all? Why? They are not a normal part of the community. They belong to the criminal class, a portion of society that is either potentially or actually shut out from the benefits of society itself. Is a decision to be founded on their existence alone in an institution which is for the whole people? Surely not. They are to be guided and trained as far as lies in our power; they are to be dealt with by reforming bodies of all sorts, but of these the public library is not one. It does not exist primarily to convert the wicked, but to give an opportunity to every man to develop toward moral and intellectual soundness. If the public library can help the man, woman or child who is already a thief, it should do so; but it should not, legitimately it cannot, restrict the privileges of the honest for the sake of removing temptation from the dishonest.

There still remains the class about which we may be troubled with some reason. These are they who are not yet thieves, who may never become so, but who are exposed to a temptation difficult to resist when we leave them to wander at will among thousands of bits of portable property. They may never be tempted, or at least beyond their strength, in any other way. Shops are not thrown open with the same freedom, and moreover the very fact that the articles in shops are there for the purpose of being turned into money is a hindrance in itself. There are many people who would shrink from stealing what is practically money who have quite another feeling about a piece of property like a public library book, which never is to be changed into money and which in belonging to the whole community belongs in a sense to each member of it. I beg you to believe that the logic of this last sentence is not my own; that it is, nevertheless, the logic of the average American citizen as regards public property is as true as it is lamentable. Granted

tors is to be deplored, but not to be taken this logic, then, together with the moral weakness I have supposed, has the public library the right to expose these weaker vessels to temptation as does no other institution of society? There would be hardly a doubt as to the answer to this question if we could put it in that way alone. But we not only need not, we cannot, let it stand by itself. We must ask as its corollary: Has the public library a right to consider this class to the exclusion of all other classes? The answer then is again not doubtful. We have no right to punish the innocent for the fault of the guilty; we have no right to treat every member of the community as a possible thief because statistics and common sense alike tell us that a certain small proportion of it will prove to be such.

> But although we cannot consider these individuals alone, we must consider them somewhat. After throwing open the library to them we must do our best to make it an incentive to right-doing rather than a temptation to wrong-doing. How are we to do that? I have said that we have no right to treat every member of the community as a possible thief. I will go further: we have no right to treat any member of the community as a possible thief. Not only before the law is a man innocent until he is proved guilty; he is innocent also in all social relations. I should, indeed, deprecate resting the argument for such conduct toward man on the legal basis only; its foundation lies in Christian morality. Beyond this even we have an added plea. We may go as far as possible in recommending such treatment: the law demands it, society expects it, Christianity exacts it - and expediency counsels it. For which, pray, is more likely to suggest to the man who is not already a thief the idea of theft, the taking it for granted that he is to be trusted or the watching him as if he were not to be? All the high authorities I have adduced unite in declaring that the man in question should be trusted until he proves himself unworthy of trust. After counsel, give him a chance to walk alone, and then if he falls - well, what if he falls? and how are we to know it?

Let me answer the last question first, by beginning with the way that should not be taken to find him out. This I have intimated in speaking of his being watched. There

should be no spy system whatever. The attitude of the necessary library attendants should be that of assistants in the usual sense, not that of keepers. The main charging desk should, of course, be near the exit, as a matter of convenience and also to obviate errors. It should not, however, be a point where every person leaving the library is searched, literally or with a look. The attendants at such a desk should know, as so many of them do know, how to stop a person leaving the library with an unregistered book by a pleasant reminder of the library rules containing no doubt, expressed or implied, of the moral character of the person addressed. Even the signs may bear a suggestion in one direction or the other. There is no difference in fact between

"Books must not be taken from this room until charged at the desk"

and

"If you wish to take a book out of the room charge it first at the desk,"

yet there is a difference in the effect of the two which may make a difference in the library atmosphere. It would be going too far, I am afraid, to say that it may make the difference of a thief more or less!

This, then, is the way of guarding public property that I believe to be wrong. But what, wrathfully asks the stricter guardian of books, is the use of any other way? What can be done when the property is once stolen? If it is stolen to be kept, I reply, nothing, or practically nothing. And after? Unless such losses become very marked they are not serious. While they are not generally known they can be harmful only to the soul of the thief and he, it is to be remembered, may repent. If, however, books are stolen for their money value, much may be done.

In the first place, every second-hand dealer in the vicinity of the library can help in this work, for the books would naturally come there for sale. This is a simple fashion of protecting oneself, but I appeal to experience to pronounce if it is not an effectual one. In the next place advertisements may be inserted in local papers, preferably under the name of an individual, asking for a copy of the lost book. It is true that this is a trap, but I have no objection to the most ingenious patent devices when it is a proven thief you are trying to catch. In extreme cases detec-

tives may be employed, though I should hesitate long before admitting them within the library itself. A right feeling about the library among its users will also be of much service, if not in discovering the thief, at least in recovering the book. A Children's Library League might do something here, not of course by being turned into an amateur detective agency, which would be abominable, but by the fostering of a feeling of responsibility which might lead on occasion to definite aid.

But even if we find infallible methods of recovering the property and detecting the thief, there remains still a problem. The treatment of offenders when apprehended is a question of great difficulty, the more so that it must depend on the circumstances of each individual case. Leniency is sometimes wiser than punishment: of that there is no doubt; but when punishment is inflicted it should be severe and it should be generally known. It is not a light offence, the stealing of public property, and it should be treated according to its gravity whenever it seems best to let the matter come into a court of justice. It is, by the way, easily imaginable that the right kind of charge by the right kind of judge might have an influence on public opinion. The community, you observe, is to be the most powerful agent of the library, whether it expresses its opinion through the attitude of a mass of people or through the direct address of an individual. And we, on our side, must recognize that when such difficulties arise for us, it is by remembering that the library exists for the greatest good of the greatest number and also for the advancement of every member of the community; it is by remembering this and by believing it with an unconquerable faith that we shall win through in a way both creditable and profitable to our work.

It seems hardly worth while to consider the question of the expense of such losses as we are treating of. A public library is not a commercial affair, and it is not run for the saving of money. I do not doubt for a moment that open shelves save more money by lessening the regular number of attendants than they lose in the shape of books, but I refuse to consider that as an argument. It is a statement. The administration of the library should of course be economical; but

that word means "characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance or excess;" it does not mean "sparing of money regardless of results." A cannot regard seriously the deductions in the last report of a well-known librarian who, in a library of 30,000 volumes, considers the mutilation or loss of ten current magazines and the loss of forty-seven books a year a justification for the abandonment of attempts toward open shelves. Perhaps I misunderstand his words - yet he certainly implies that the visitors of the library should be restricted in their privileges on account of the depredations of a few petty thieves. His objections as stated seem to be to the money waste. What was it? And what is the limit the public carrafford to throw away for the sake of the advancement of the community at large? For here, after all is said, lies the kernel of the matter. The public library exists for the community, and its privileges are

it, except to the few whom the community itself has put under lock and key. In considering the work and the methods of work of the public library we have neither the obligation nor the right to suit them to those only who are in restraint or who may become liable to restraint. The public school exists for the whole community, and in no way limits or specializes its work for the abnormally weak. The public library should follow its example. Every individual who has not definitely proved himself unworthy the privilege should have the opportunity to find what he needs in the books in its collection. That this opportunity was to be got and given best by means of open shelves I have taken for granted, you remember, at the beginning of my argument. If my major premise is untrue, I can scarcely hope much for my conclusion; if, however, it is correct, the argument from it seems to me clear and convincing. Reason commends. open alike to every man, woman or child in and librarians are notably amenable to reason.

SHOULD LIBRARIES BUY ONLY THE BEST BOOKS OR THE BEST BOOKS THAT PEOPLE WILL READ?*

BY CHARLES A. CUTTER, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

THE question answers itself; there is no real opposition between its parts. Of course, we are to buy the best books, and if we have limited funds we can buy no others, or else we shall not get all of the best. But equally of course, this means the best books for the particular library in question, and that is the same as the best books that its people will use; for an unused book is not even good. Not the best books for the librarian, nor for the book committee, nor for the self-elected book committee outside of the library, nor for the shelves (to keep them warm by never leaving them); but the best books to satisfy the just demands of our clients for amusement and knowledge and mental stimulus and spiritual inspiration. The library should be a practical thing to be used, not an ideal to be admired.

Mr. Edmund Gosse in his "Century of English literature" in the New York Evening Post of Jan. 12, speaking of lyric poetry of the 19th century, well says: "The poetry is to be judged, not by the number of persons who have appreciated it - for those have often been few - but by the force, skill, and variety of the poets themselves. That is to say, time soon eliminates the commercial element of success, an 1 one fit reader overweighs a million of the unfit. Mr. Percy B. Shelley and Miss Jane Porter, for instance, attempted to address the English public at the same moment. It is no exaggeration to say that the lady possessed ten thousand admirers for every one that listened to the gentleman. The instance is not an unfair one, because the authoress of 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' was not one of the worst, but one of the best deciduous novelists of her time. Yet her romantic prose is forgotten, and Shelley's verse is as indestructible as diamonds."

"One fit reader," he says, "overweighs a million of unfit." Is it so? Yes, from the point of view of the literary critic and of the literary historian and of posterity, but not from the point of view of the librarian. The

^{*}Read before Western Massachusetts Library Club, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 23, 1901.

whole history of libraries in the past century may almost be condensed into one sentence: They were the libraries of the one fit reader; they are the libraries of the million unfit as well as the one fit. The librarian will buy the novels of the Miss Jane Porter of to-day for the ten thousand, and the poems of the Shelley of to-day—if he can find him—for the one. He will buy the "David Harums" and the "Richard Carvels" for the first class and, shall we say, provisionally, the Stephen Phillips, the Rostands, for the other.

When you have a perfect people you can afford to have only perfect books, if there are such things; perhaps there will be then. When you have a homogeneous public you can hope to have a stock of books exactly fitted to them all, and no book shall be unfitted to any one of them. But so long as there is a public of every diversity of mental capacity, previous education, habits of thought, taste, ideals, you must, if you are to give them satisfaction or do them any good, provide many books which will suit and benefit some and will do no good, perhaps in some cases may do harm, to others. It is inevitable. There is no escape from this fundamental difficulty. The poor in intellect, the poor in taste, the poor in association are always with us. The strong in intellect, the daring in thought, the flexible in spirit, the exquisite in taste are only sometimes with us. We must manage somehow to provide for them both.

I think many most excellent persons do not really enter into the state of mind of those who are at a stage of culture or mental ability or æsthetic taste which they have passed beyond. If they could, they would know that there are men of a certain rigidity of mind to whom a book which is two degrees above them is as much a sealed book as if written in Chinese. Sometimes it need not even be above a man to be lost to him. A book on his level, if it be a little aside from his ordinary range, is as if it did not exist, is unreadable. A man came to our library repeatedly and asked for Mrs. Southworth's novels. We had only two or three, and when none of them was in he would go away without taking anything. The attendant tried to get him to borrow something a little better, but without success. Then she recommended some of the same sort, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes and the like; but he would have none of them. "Why don't you get some more of Mrs. Southworth's?" he burst out; "they're splendid!" Those novels were just suited to his capacity, "the best he would read," "the best" for him. And we shall give them to him. We are even getting more of them at his request. But I do not yet despair of introducing at least a little variety into his diet.

Everybody knows that in a reference library many more books have to be bought than are at any one time in process of consultation. So in a reading library, it is necessary to get many works which are good for only a portion of the readers. We are continually talking of "the public," as if there were one public, a homogeneous body with one set of likes and dislikes, similar associations, the same previous reading. We even complain that the progress of civilization is rendering everything detestably uniform, that there is no local color, no individuality. But let any one in an agricultural, manufacturing, mercantile, and college town stand for a day at the delivery desk, and he will find that there is quite as much diversity of demand as he can deal with.

Once upon a time at a concert the occupant of the next seat to me happened to be a young lady with whom I was slightly acquainted. A singer was singing with such a metallic voice, such taulty enunciation and absence of feeling that I was saying to myself all through, "This is certainly as bad as they make them." Pardon the slang; it shows to what a state of mind I was reduced. Finally when she ended some complicated vocalization with the usual shrill shriek, and I was about to express my opinion the young lady exclaimed with evident sincerity, "Wasn't that beautiful!" Since then I have been very careful not to assume that my dislike measures the appreciation or the enjoyment of the world.

For, after all, "best," like many other words, is relative. A year or two ago a certain librarian sent out circulars to a score of other librarians asking each to furnish a list of the ten best books. I wrote back asking for definitions—Best in what? in style? in interest? in instructiveness? in suggestiveness? in power? Best for whom? for the ignorant? for children? for college grad-

uates? for the retired scholar? for the people in general? He replied, Best for you. Evidently it will not do for any book-selector to take that definition of "best" as his absolute guide. Not to be disobliging I sent him a list of the ten (or twenty) books that, so far as I could tell, had most influenced me. I wasn't quite prepared to call them the best books. One of them was, I think, Carlyle's "Sartor resartus," that had happened to fall into my hands just at the psychological moment, just when I was ready for it. It opened my eyes to a whole new world of thought and expression. I believe I owe a great deal to it. And yet I can imagine its being taken up by some one not prepared for it to whom it would say absolutely nothing, and by some one else who had passed by its stage to whom it would seem empty and pretentious. Probably something like this might be said of every one of the books on my list and on all the other lists of best books, at least in respect of many readers not being ready for them.

A high school teacher said lately, "You would be surprised to see how low the capacity of many of the boys is. Give them Sir Walter Scott, they cannot read him. They do not know what he is talking about." We librarians have to deal with whole bodies of readers of that quality. We must provide them with something which they can read and understand.

Select your library, then, as Shakespeare wrote his plays, the highest poetry, the deepest tragedy side by side with the comic and the vulgar. Do not make the regularity, balance of parts, dignity of expression, of the French classic drama your model or you will have only a succès d'estime. Imitate a Gothic cathedral. Do not fancy that libraries can be Grecian temples, made by rule, all just alike wherever they are, perfect in form, suited to one limited use. To sum up, what I have been trying to show is the great diversity in very many respects of those who come to the library, the consequent diversity of the best each can read, the necessity of providing many different kinds, qualities, degrees of good books, the impossibility of limiting one's choice to any one degree of good, lest it should be too high for some and too low for others.

This doctrine is discouraging. It is of a piece with the proverb that there is no royal road to learning. There is no royal road to the selection of a library. There are no "best books." "Each in its place is best." There are no books which can truly be called "the only good books." There are very many desirable books of very varying degrees of literary - and other - merit, which must be provided to suit, I do not say the tastes, but the needs of the public; and the library so made is not going to be at all a library of standard books or an ideal library or, in the judgment of most people, a well-selected library. But it may nevertheless be a very useful and a very educational library.

It is always possible, given time and patience enough, to drive out evil by good, the lower by the higher. It is not so much exclusion of the inferior as inclusion of the attractive superior that should be our aim. The question proposed to us was skilfully worded, "the best that people will read," not "the best that they do read." People improve. They are not always averse to, in fact they often desire - the young usually desire - to read what is a little above them, if it is not too unintelligible, and if it is not forced upon them. The mere presence of the books-justbeyond-them in the library is sure to lead some of them sometimes to attempt these and so to move up to a little higher plane. And the library is sure to have the books that are just a little better than any of its readers if it proceeds on the principle of getting what suits each grade, which, of course, will be a little above those that suit each lower grade.

The natural inclination to better one's self must be gently and unobtrusively assisted. Here, as in all pastoral work, success comes from sympathy. He can best minister to another's wants who can put himself into another's place, enter into his mind, and so feel those wants himself. As the librarian will do injustice to the scholar unless he has himself felt the sacred thirst for knowledge; as he will not, indeed, carnot supply the demand for the beautiful unless he has himself felt the artistic thrill, so he will fail in properly providing for many of his people unless he remembers the gradual opening of his own mind or is able by imagination to recreate his forgotten state of ignorance and inability.

OUTLINE OF MODERN LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA, WITH MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN EVENTS.*

THE modern library movement began about 1850, took on its strongest characteristics in 1876 and received a strong forward impulse in 1893.

Before 1850 there were in the United States only 423 public libraries of 1000 volumes or more; in 1896 there were 4026. (U. S.—Bureau of Education. "Public, society and school libraries in the U. S." 1897. p. 340.)
Under each year events are arranged as far

as possible in chronologic order.

1638 Harvard University Library founded
1731 Library Company of Philadelphia
founded by Benjamin Franklin; characterized by him as the "Mother of all

acterized by him as the "Mother of all the North American subscription libraries"

1796 New Jersey State Library founded 1800 Library of Congress founded 1807 Boston Athenæum founded

1818 New York State Library founded 1820 New York Mercantile Library founded 1833 Peterboro (N. H.) Public Library

1833 Peterboro (N. H.) Public Library founded

1835 New York school district library law passed; the first recognition of the principle of taxation for support of public libraries

1837 Sir Anthony Panizzi became "Keeper of printed books" at British Museum. (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1879, 4:163-65. Fagan, Louis. "Life of Panizzi." 2 v. Lond., 1880)

1841 British Museum cataloging rules

1848 First edition of Poole's "Index" published; 154 p. O. Massachusetts passed library law allowing Boston to tax itself for support of public library.

1849 New Hampshire passed library law allowing towns to tax themselves for support of libraries. Astor Library founded; a great endowed reference library, open to the

public.
First free library act for Great Britain passed through the instrumentality of William Ewart.

1852 Boston Public Library founded.
 1853 Second edition of Poole's "Index" published; 10+521 p. Q.
 First conference of librarians held in New York City; 53 delegates present.

(LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1886, 11:217-19.)
1855 Charles Coffin Jewett appointed librarian of Boston Public Library.

1868 Justin Winsor appointed superintendent of Boston Public Library.

[1869 C. A. Cutter appointed librarian Boston Athenæum.]

1871 Cincinnati Public Library opened on Sunday for first time.

1872 Illinois free library law passed; copied subsequently by several states.

1873 Dr. William Frederick Poole appointed librarian of Chicago Public Library.

LIBRARY JOURNAL established.
American Library Association founded; first meeting held in Philadelphia.
"Public libraries in the U. S.," issued by Bureau of Education; included Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue."
Library Bureau established for manufacture of library supplies.
First edition of Dewey's "Decimal classification" published.

1877 First international conference of librarians held in London. Library Association of the United Kingdom founded.

1880 Publication of "American catalogue" begun by Frederick Leypoldt.

[1883 Melvil Dewey appointed librarian of Columbia University.]

1884 Library school authorized by Columbia trustees.

1885 New York (city) Library Club organized.

 1886 Library Notes established; edited by Melvil Dewey.
 1887 Columbia College school of library

economy opened.

[1888 Melvil Dewey appointed director of New York State Library.]

1889 School transferred to New York State Library; name changed to New York State Library School. University law of New York state passed.

New York (state) Library Association organized.

Iowa Library Association organized.

New Hampshire Library Association organized.

Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission established.

Massachusetts Library Club organized.

New Jersey Library Association organized.

Pratt Institute School of Library

Training established.
Wisconsin State Library Association organized.
Connecticut Library Association organized.
Maine Library Association organized.
Michigan Library Association organized.

ized.
Kansas Library Association organized.*
Minnesota Library Association organized.

[&]quot;This valuable chronological record is prepared by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Vice-director of the New York State Library School, and is issued in pamphlet form. It is here reprinted in full, as an important contribution to library history. A few additions, designated by brackets, have been made to the record as prepared by Mrs. Fairchild.

^{*}Later defunct; new Kansas State Library Association formed 1900.

- 1891 Chicago Library Club organized.
 Indiana Library Association organized.
 New Hampshire Board of Library
 Commissioners established.
 Cocheco Library Club organized (N.
 H.).
 New York State Home Education de
 - partment established; travelling libraries sent to university extension centers. Cutter's "Expansive classification" published.
- 1892 Southern California Library Club organized.* Pennsylvania Library Club organized. New York state passed new library laws more fully recognizing importance of libraries. Library department of Drexel Institute
 - established. Bibliographical Society organized (London).
- 1893 Colorado Library Association organized.
 A. L. A. exhibit made at World's Columbian exposition, Chicago.
 World's Library Congress held at Chicago.
 General travelling libraries first sent out by New York State Home Educa
 - out by New York State Home Education department.
 Connecticut Public Library Committee formed.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, opened.
 Department of Library Science of Armour Institute established.
- 1894 Library Association of Washington city organized.
 Vermont Library Association organized.
 Rhode Island librarians made eligible to membership in Massachusetts Library Club.
 "Catalog of 'A. L. A.' library" com-
- pleted.
 Astor and Lenox libraries and Tilden
 trust consolidated to form New York
 Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.
 New building of Boston Public Library
 - New building of Boston Public Library opened.
 Papers prepared for 1893 meeting of American Library Association issued by U. S. Bureau of Education ("World's fair papers").
 Vermont Free Library Commission established.
 California Library Association organ-
 - ized.
 Ohio Library Association organized.
 Ohio State Library Commission established.
 - Nebraska Library Association organized.

- 1895 Wisconsin Free Library Commission established. Library Section of Wisconsin Teachers' Association organized. Milwaukee Library Round Table organized.* Institut International de Bibliographie founded (Brussels).
 - Bibliographic conference held in London. (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1896, 21:499-500). National institutions in England (including British Museum) opened on Sunday for first time. Library Section of National Educa-tional Association organized. Public Libraries established. Library conference held in Melbourne, Australia. Library founded. Association of Australasia Illinois State Library Association organized. Western Pennsylvania Library Club organized. North Wisconsin Travelling Library
- Association organized.
 New building of Chicago Public Library opened.
 New building of Library of Congress opened.
 Library Section of Illinois Teachers Association organized.
 Second International Library Conference held in London.
 Georgia Library Association organized.
 Georgia Library Commission established.
 Twin City Library Club organized (Minneapolis and St. Paul).
 - Department of Library Science of Armour Institute transferred to University of Illinois; name changed to University of Illinois State Library School.

 Western Massachusetts Library Club organized.

 Bay Path Library Club organized (Mass.).
 - Library Club of Buffalo organized. Fox River Valley Library Association of Wisconsin organized. New Jersey Travelling Library Commission established.
- 1899 Indiana State Library Commission established.
 Maine State Library Commission established.
 - Library Art Club organized (Mass.). Pennsylvania Library Commission established. Colorado State Board of Library Com-
 - missioners established. Kansas State Library Commission established.

^{*}Later defunct; succeeded by California Library Association, 1895.

^{*}No longer active.

[†]No longer active.

Michigan State Libra

1899	established.
	Minnesota Library Commission estab-
	lished.
	Bibliographic Society of Chicago or-
	ganized.
	Herbert Putnam appointed Librarian of Congress.
*000	
1900	Iowa State Library Commission es- tablished.
	A. L. A. exhibit made at Paris Expo-
	sition.
	International Congress of Librarians held in Paris.
	Long Island Library Club organized.
	Bureau of Library Information insti- tuted by General Federation of Wom-
	en's Clubs.
	Ontario Library Association organized
	(Toronto).
	[Cape Cod Library Association organ-
	ized.]
	[Kansas Library Association organ-
	ized.]
	[Missouri Library Association organ-
	ized.]
	izcu.j

THE "INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE."

A MEETING of the International Council in charge of the "International catalogue of scientific literature" was held Dec. 12 and 13, 1900, in the rooms of the Royal Society, London. The meeting was called to receive the report presented by the Provisional International Committee, appointed to carry on the preliminary work of the enterprise. The meeting is reported in Science for Jan. 11, 1901. There were present the following representatives:

Professor B. Schwalbe, representing Dr. Milkau (Germany), Professor G. Darboux, representing Professor H. Poincaré, and Dr. J. Deniker (France), Professor A. W. Rucker, Sir M. Foster, Professor H. E. Armstrong and Dr. L. Mond (Great Britain), Professor J. H. Graf (Switzerland), Dr. E. W. Dahlgren (Sweden), Professor Korteweg (Holland), Dr. M. Knudsen (Denmark), Mr. Roland Trimen (Cape Colony), Dr. W. T. Blanford (India), Senor del Paso y Troncoso (Mexico), and M. Metaxas (Greece.) Dr. Ludwig Mond represented Italy in the absence of Professor Nasini. Sir Michael Foster was elected chairman of the meeting.

"It is proposed that the annual cost of a set of 17 volumes shall be £17, and on this basis it was announced that the number of sets subscribed for by the various countries was as follows:

United																																	
Great B	r	ù	ta	ŝ	n				0	0		0			0			0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		-
German	y				0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	D	0	0			0				0		0	0		0	4
France.					0			٥	n.	٥		0	0	0	0	a	0				0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	9	6	
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	a	0	0	0	0	0	0					٠	0	0	0	۰	0	0	0	0		
Japan			0					٠	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0			9	0	0		0						
Switzer	la	n	10	١.								,			9.	0	0.	p	0	٥	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	9	

Sweden.	× * × 1	× ×		×	×		×	*							*								*		*	*	*	63
Denmark																												6
Holland.																												6
Norway.																												5
Mexico.			*											*	*	×		*	×		×	*	×	×	×	*	*	5
Cape Co	iony				÷					*	*	*	*	*		×	*		,	,	×	×			*	×		5
Canada.							,	œ.							*				8	*			×	*	×			45
Hungary					8		8	0						*	*			8	8		8	6			×	×	*	4
Portugal						×				×		×	,		×	×	×	×	*					×		×	-	2
South A																												2
Western	Au	sti	ra	li	2				۰																			1
Victoria.			0									0		0		0	0	0		0		0				0		1

"One great difficulty in starting an enterprise of this magnitude is that a large amount of capital is needed to cover the preliminary expenses and to pay for the printing of the first set of volumes, and for other work which must be done before the grants from the various countries are received, and before any sales of the volumes to the public can be effected. This initial difficulty was met by the Royal Society, which generously offered to advance the necessary capital. This offer was accepted by the International Council, which expects to be in a position to repay the sum advanced during the next few years.

"The Royal Society offered to act as the publishers of the catalog, and to sign the necessary contracts with the printers and publishing agents. This offer was unanimously accepted by the International Council, which, after carefully examining the clauses of the proposed contracts, declared its approval of them.

"The three principal countries which have not yet joined in the scheme are Russia, Belgium and Spain; and the Royal Society was asked by the International Council to address the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg on the subject, and also to take steps to induce the other countries to join in the catalog.

"A code of instructions for the use of all who are taking part in the preparation of the catalog was considered, and, after some amendment, adopted.

"In this connection the chief point discussed was whether it is desirable to publish complete lists of new botanical and zoological species. It was decided that lists of new species should be published, and that they should, as far as possible, contain all the additions to our knowledge in this direction made within the year.

"It was also decided to include translations in the catalog, but to indicate that they are translations. Schedules of classifications for the subject indexes of the several sciences were adopted.

"An executive committee was appointed, consisting of the four delegates of the Royal Society and the representatives of the four largest subscribers to the catalog — France, Germany, Italy and the United States. Dr. H. Forster Morley was appointed director of the catalog.

"Finally, it was resolved to begin the work on Jan. I, 1901, and to include in the catalog all literature published after that date."

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, AS ILLUS-TRATED BY THE HARRIS COL-LECTION OF BROWN UNI-VERSITY.

H. L. Koopman in Brown Alumni Monthly, January, 1901.

The practical and laboratory use of libraries has thrust the old museum idea into the background. Libraries, like all other institutions, exist for those who use them; and the users of our libraries, whether public, proprietary or university, with rare exceptions, clamor for the latest editions of the latest books. The exceptions, however, though not many, are intellectually important. In the use of university libraries they even rise from the category of "scattering" to the dignity of a minority, and it is for this minority that the museum idea of the library must be maintained.

Briefly stated, the museum idea in library management implies the building up of the library for historical as well as for contemporary study. For the practice of chemistry, for instance, one wants the latest book, or even article, issued. But to one who is tracing the history of chemistry, a work on alchemy, or even on primitive folk-lore, may outweigh in value scores of books published in the last decade.

Applying the same principle to works of literature, we find it true, indeed, that the average undergraduate has no occasion to read works of American poetry printed before 1800. But Prof. Bronson has acknowledged that he could not have written his "History of American literature" without the material of research afforded by our Harris collection of American poetry. Similarly, Mr. Stedman, in the preface to his "American anthology," makes acknowledgment of the services which we were able to render him from the resources of this collection. At the present time another distinguished American critic is compelled to send 500 miles to the Harris collection for material which he cannot obtain elsewhere, and with which we, of course, are glad to be able to supply him.

Not all libraries, even the largest, can specialize in everything; but the smallest library can specialize in something. Usually local history affords the most natural and, perhaps, the most useful subject for town libraries to make a specialty of. In college libraries some gift of books or money usually determines the trend of the specialization. The Dante collections at Harvard and Cornell, and the Avery Architectural library at Columbia are cases in point. Sixteen years ago Brown University came into possession, through the will of Senator Anthony, of the collection of American poetry founded by Albert Gorton Greene, built up by Caleb Fiske Harris, and finally enlarged by Senator Anthony's own purchases. This collection, ex-

clusive of strict duplicates, numbered 5000 volumes, and was at the time undoubtedly the most extensive collection of American poetry in the world.

No fund was provided for keeping the collection up to its high rank; so it is not to be wondered at if it should have lost in the interval something of its great superiority over all rival collections. Almost no additions, in fact, were made to it until three years ago, when Samuel C. Eastman, Esq., of the class of 1857, began to enrich it with gifts that now amount to hundreds of volumes. In November, 1900, there was dispersed one of the most important collections in the same field, the library of the late Thomas J. McKee of New York. It was felt to be of crucial importance that the university should not lose this opportunity of supplying certain deficiencies in the Harris collection; and, as there were no regular funds available, the chancellor came forward with a gift of \$1000 for the purpose. With this sum at his disposal the librarian attended the sale and purchased 200 volumes, which materially add to the completeness of the collection. Important editions of Poe's works were secured, the collection of Walt Whitman's writings was made one of the most complete in the country, and valued additions were made to our already excellent collections of the two dramatists, William Dunlap and John Howard Payne.

The chief present need of the collection is a fund to provide an income for the purchase of current books of poetry and drama, while they may be obtained at their publication prices; so that we may not be forced in the future to pay hundreds of dollars for some tiny pamphlet—if we are to obtain it at all—which originally sold for as many cents.

A LIST OF LEGAL NOVELS.

THE following suggestive list of legal novels was compiled by Prof. J. H. Wigmore, of Northwestern University Law School, and appeared in the *Brief of the Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi* for January, 1900:

ABBREVIATIONS: A, Trial scene described; B, Typical traits of lawyer portrayed; C, Delineation of methods of law in the detection, pursuit and punishment of crime; D, Points of law affecting the rights or conduct of the personages.

AINSWORTH, Harrison.
Jack Sheppard (C.)
Star chamber (C. D.)
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey.
Stillwater tragedy (C.)

ALLEN, Grant.
Miss Cayley's adventures (A, D.)
BALZAC, Honoré.
César Birotteau (D.)
Cousin Pone (B, D.)

Cousin Pons (B, D.)
Père Goriot (D.)
Two brothers (D.)

BECKE, Louis, and JEFFERY, Walter. First fleet family (C.) BESANT, Walter, and Rice, James. Chaplain of the Fleet [Prison] (C, D,)

BLACKMORE, R. D. Lorna Doone (A.) Boldrewood, Rolf. Robbery under arms (C.)
BULWER-LYTTON, Edward.
Eugene Aram (A, C.) Night and morning (D.) Paul Clifford (A, C. CLARKE, Marcus. His natural life (C.) COCKTON, Henry. Valentine Vox the ventriloquist (B, D.)

Collins, Wilkie. Armadale (B, C.) Law and the lady (A, D.) Man and wife (D.) Moonstone (C.) Woman in white (D.) Cooper, James Fenimore.

Bravo (C.) Headsman (A.) Monikins (A.) Spy (A.)

Ways of the hour (A, B, C.) CRADDOCK, Charles Egbert. In the stranger people's country (C.) Prophet of the Great Smoky mountain

(C.) DICKENS, Charles, Barnaby Rudge (C.) Bleak house (A. B.) Little Dorrit (C. Oliver Twist (C. Our mutual friend (B.) Pickwick papers (A. B.

Tale of two cities (A, B.) Doyle, Arthur Conan. Firm of Girdlestone (C.) Sherlock Holmes, Memoirs and adventures (C.)

Dumas, Alexandre.
Black tulip (C.)
Count of Monte Cristo (A, C, D.)
The forty-five, part I (A, C.)
Marguerite de Valois (A, C.) Twenty years after, part II (A.) Vicomte de Bragelonne, part VI (C.)

EDWARDS, Annie.
Archie Lovell (A, D.) EGGLESTON, Edward. Graysons (A.) Hoosier schoolmaster (A.)

ELIOT, George.
Adam Bede (A.) Felix Holt (D.) Romola (C.) FIELDING, Henry Jonathan Wild (C. Joseph Andrews (C.)
Foote, Mary Hallock.
John Bodewin's testimony (A.)

Forn, Paul Leicester.
Hororable Peter Stirling (B.) FREYTAG, Gustav.

Debit and credit (D.)
GABORIAU, Emile.
File no. 113 (C.) Monsieur Lecoq (C.)

Goldsmith, Oliver. Vicar of Wakefield (C.) GREY, Maxwell. Last sentence (A.)

Silence of Dean Maitland (A, D.)

HAGGARD, H. Rider. Mr. Meeson's will (D.) HALE, Edward Everett.
Philip Nolan's friends (A.)
HARRIS, Richard.
Mr. Bumpkin's lawsuit (B.) HARTE, Francis Bret.
Gabriel Conroy (A.)
HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. Scarlet letter (C.) HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, Sevenoaks (A, D.)
Howells, William Dean.
Modern instance (A, D.)
Hugo, Victor.
Les miserables (C.)

JOKAI, Maurice Pretty Michal (C.) Lever, Charles.
Martins o' Cromartin (B.)
MACDONALD, George.
Wilfred Cumbermede (D.)
MARRYAT, Frederick.

Poachers (A.) MULOCK, Dinah Maria. Hannah (D.) O'Reilly, John Boyle.

Moondyne (C.)
Page, Thomas Nelson.
Red Rock (D.)
Reader, Charles. Foul play (D.) Griffith Gaunt (A.) Never too late to mend (B, C.)

Terrible temptation (A.) Hard cash (A. B, C.) Tard cash (A, B, C.)
Scorr, Michael.
Tom Cringle's log (A.)
Scorr, Walter.
Anne of Geierstein (A, C.) Fortunes of Nigel (C.)
Guy Mannering (A, B, C, D.)
Heart of Midlothian (A.)

Ivanhoe (A.) Old Mortality (Peveril of the Peak (A.) Quentin Durward (C.) Redgauntlet (B.)
Rob Roy (C.)
St. Ronan's well (D.) STEVENSON, Robert Louis.

Kidnapped; with its sequel, David Balfour (or Catriona) (B, C.) Sue, Eugène.

Wandering Jew (C. D.) THACKERAY, William Makepeace. Adventures of Philip (B.) Pendennis (B.) THANET, Octave.

The missionary sheriff (C, D.) TROLLOPE, Anthony Orley farm (A. B. D.) TWAIN, Mark.

Pudd'nhead Wilson (A.)

WARREN, Samuel. Adventures of an attorney in search of a practice (B.) Ten thousand a year (B.)

WEYMAN, Stanley. Castle inn (D.) Man in black (A.) Woolson, Constance Fenimore. Anne (A.)

RESERVED AND UNRESERVED BOOKS -COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION.

A comparison between the circulation of reserved and unreserved books has, so far as I know, never been published. Such a comparison has been recently made at the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. It was made possible by the fact that at this branch we have been trying the experiment of exempting from reserve some of the copies of very popular books. The following table shows the difference in circulation for a brief period, the corresponding numbers always referring, of course, to the same length of time and the same number of volumes:

	Reserved.	Un- reserved.
Bacheller Eben Holden	12	14
Barr Maid of Maiden Lane		7
Burnett De Willoughby claim	25	38
Cholmondeley . Red pottage	5	5
Churchill Richard Carvel	27	41
Crawford Palace of the king	7	9
Wia crucis	93	19
Ford Janice Meredith		41
Harland Cardinal's snuff-box		14
Johnston Prisoners of hope		54
To have and to hold		37
Tarkington Gentleman from Indiana		29
Ward Eleanor	1.1	14
	229	316

It will be seen that in the aggregate, as in a large majority of individual cases, the unreserved books have had a much larger circulation, and it seems probable that the reserve system reduces circulation very considerably. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it seems to me that it is justified by the fact that a reserved book goes to the people who especially want it, and in the order of their desire for it as shown by priority of application; while an unreserved book goes to the people who happen to be in the library at the particular time when it is placed on the shelves. The aggregate amount of satisfaction given by a reserved book, and the good that it does, are therefore probably larger, although its actual circulation is smaller, than that of the unreserved book.

Entirely apart from these considerations, however, the statistics given above are interesting in themselves, and are probably worth a place in the columns of the JOURNAL

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

ADVERTISING A LIBRARY THROUGH PAY ENVELOPES.

WITH the beginning of the new year the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of Baltimore, began a scheme of systematic advertising in the mills and workshops of the city. a notorious fact that few of the libraries of our large cities are reaching to per cent. of the people who are old enough to use them. Thousands and tens of thousands of the workers in the factories have never been inside the library buildings, and many of them do not know, even in the vaguest sort of way, the object for which the library exists. remove ignorance, to call the attention of the people to the library, and to enlist the cooperation of employers of labor for the spread of its usefulness are the ends directly sought in the methods pursued by the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Three manufacturing companies, over 3000 employes, are located in the section of Baltimore in which Branch no. 7 of the library is situated. While the scheme of enlisting the interest of these people in the library and dispussion. Mr. Lenge 1 brary was under discussion Mr. James A. Gary, the president of the board of trustees and a large employer of labor, suggested that the proper authorities be seen with reference to advertising the library through the pay envelopes. This suggestion was followed up, and in every instance, so far as the neighborhood of Branch 7 is concerned, the managers of the mills and shops readily agreed to dis-tribute the printed matter which the library might send them. Small slips, of which a facsimile is shown herewith, were printed for distribution through the pay envelope, and the number of new persons brought to the library is already large.

EXAMPLE OF SLIP USED:

THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY OF BALTIMORE CITY

Eight Buildings, 205,000 books.

Eight Buildings, 205,000 books.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, Mulberry Street, near Cathedral, 127,000 books, and 400 current periodicals. The books and magazines in all the library buildings are for your was FREE. Are you using them? You will find the library reading rooms delightful. comfortable and profitable places in which to spend your evenings. Try it.

BRANCH LIBRARY No. 7, building presented by Mr. Robert Poole, Falls Road, below Fourth Avenue, contains more than 4000 books. New books added frequently; 30 current magazines. Reading Room open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, from 2 to 9 p.m. The delivery of books begins at the same hours, but closes at 8.30 p.m.

It is the purpose of the library to take up.

It is the purpose of the library to take up section after section of the city in this way, always, however, with reference to a particular branch. The personal visit of an official of the library to the manager or owner of a concern employing a large number of people usually establishes personal relations that are exceedingly helpful to the library. It is believed that few employers will refuse to distribute these slips; thus far there are none.

SAMUEL H. RANCE.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR PENN-SYLVANIA.

THE Pennsylvania State Library Commis sion, through a special committee, has drafted a library law, which has been introduced into the state legislature. It is based largely upon the laws of Massachusetts and New Jersey. and should open the way to a large library development in the state, as it abrogates the existing and inadequate library laws and replaces them with one comprehensive and definite enactment. The law as presented is as follows:

As 1010WS;

An act for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in cities of the second and third class, and in boroughs.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That councils may submit to the qualified voters of the cities of the second and third class, and boroughs, at any annual election, the question of the establishment. cities of the second and third class, and boroughs, at any annual election, the question of the establishment and maintenance of a public library in such municipality; and must submit the question if petitioned for by at least three per cent of the voters registered at the last annual election. At sald first mentioned election the question of establishing said public library, and the rate of the annual tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar on all the taxable property in the municipality shall be submitted and voted upon. A majority of the votes cast on the question shall decide.

SECTION 2. The rate of tax so voted shall be an

question shall decide.

SECTION 2. The rate of tax so voted shall be an annual tax rate until another popular vote is taken changing the same. The tax shall be levied and collected in like manner with the other taxes in the municipality and shall be in addition to all other taxes, and shall be used for no other purpose than that of establishing and maintaining a public library. The money so raised shall be under the exclusive control of a board of library directors appointed as hereinafter provided.

The money so raised shall be under the exclusive control of a board of library directors appointed as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. If five per cent, of the registered voters of any municipality shall petition councils to submit the question of creating a bonded indebtedness for purchasing ground and erecting huildings for public library purposes, councils must submit the question to be voted upon at the next annual election in the same manner as hereinbefore provided.

Section 4. The affairs of a public library shall be under the direction and control of a board of directors of not less than five or more than nine, as determined by councils. They shall be appointed from the citizens at large by the mayor or burgess and confirmed by councils. The first appointees shall be appointed one-third for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years. The mayor and superintendent of schools of the municipality shall be ex-officio members of the board appointed by the mayor or burgess shall be for three years. The board shall be organized by the election of a president and treasurer from its member ship, and such other officers and agents as the board may deem necessary. The treasurer shall be required to give bonds.

Section 9. Every library or reading room established under this act, shall be forever free to the use of the imbalitants of said municipality or bor-

quired to give honds.

Section 5. Every library or reading room established under this act, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of said municipality or borough where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board having the library in charge may adort, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number: and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules. And said board may extend the privileges and use of such library and reading room to resons residing outside of such municipality or borough, upon such terms and conditions as said board may from time to time by its regulations prescribe.

Section 6. Said board shall make an annual re-port to the councils of such municipality or hor-

ough, covering the fiscal year of such municipality or borough, stating the condition of the library and of the branch or branches, if any, the various sums of money received from the library tax and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended and for what purposes, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise during the year, the number of registered readers, the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestion as they deem of general interest.

SECTION 7. The councils of said municipality and boroughs have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury to such library, or to the grounds or other property thereof, or for injuring or failing to return at the time and in the manner specified in the rules of said library any books belonging to the same.

SECTION 8. Any person desiring to make dona Section 8. Any person desiring to make dona-tions of books, money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to such books, money, or real estate, so donated in the board duly constituted for the management of such library, to be held and con-trolled by such board when accepted according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest, of

the management of sucer horary, to be neid and controlled by such board when accepted according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest, of such property, and as to such property, the board shall be held and considered to be trustees.

Sectron o. The following acts are hereby repealed: An Act approved May 23, 1887, entitled "An Act empowering any city in this commonweal to take and hold donations of money, books, real and personal property for the purpose of a free library in said city and make appropriations to maintain the same, provided however, that this repealing clause shall not affect any library established under and in pursuance of said act, nor shall it in any manner effect a change in the manner of appointment of the Board of Directors where the same has been created by gift or deeds wherein the manner of appointment of the Board of Directors is in said gift or deed provided for, but shall in all other respects be subject to this Act." The Act approved June 28, 1895, entitled "An Act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class." The Act approved March 30, 1897, entitled "An Sunnlement to an Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class." The Act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand cight hundred and ninety-five, authorizing school districts to aid free public libraries otherwise established." The Act approved May 25, 1897, entitled "An Act to authorize boroughs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries."

Section 10. All Acts or parts of acts inconsistent berewith are hereby resealed.

Section to. All Acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The need of an appropriation for the work of the state library commission is also to be submitted to the legislature. Since its organization in 1800 no provision has been made for the expenses or work of this body, and its activities have been maintained through contributions from its members and others interested in the library development of the state. In this way the nucleus of a travelling library system has been established, and in January, 1901, the first boxes were sent out from the Free Library of Philadelphia to towns and other small places whose applica-tions had long been on file. For the continuation of the work of the commission and its development to meet the demands that will be made upon it, an annual appropriation such as is granted for like work in Wisconsin, Iowa, and other states, is needed.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE resignation of Mr. A. E. Bostwick from the post of librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, recorded elsewhere, is the climax of a disturbed condition of affairs at that library. Mr. Bostwick's appointment to the headship of the Brooklyn Public Library was made on March 8, 1899; his resignation was presented to take effect Feb. 1, 1901, and it was evidently the result of a conflict in relations between Mr. Bostwick and Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, the assistant librarian, that seems to have existed practically throughout his administration.

administration. Mrs. Craigie, as is well known, was one of the most instrumental in the organization of the Brooklyn Public Library, through the agency of the Brooklyn Public Library Association, which was formed for that purpose. Mainly through her energetic exploitation the library was first opened in one of the unused public school buildings, and later the present quarters in a private residence building were secured. She was elected librarian when the library was estab-lished, and filled that position until Mr. Bostwick's appointment, when it was felt by the trustees that a man of experience and capacity in library administration was needed to develop the library on a plane consistent with its opportunities. For Mrs. Craigie the post of assistant librarian was created, in recognition of her past services and continuing interest in the library. The results of this arrangement were the ordinary ones under like conditions. The librarian's authority seems not to have been regarded and for a year or more the dissensions of the Bostwick and Craigie factions have furnished para-graphs for the local press. It is understood that these factions had representation in the board of directors, so that the librarian's authority was not fully sustained by his board, and that the influence of Mrs. Craigie's supporters rendered any definite settlement of the matter impracticable. The terms of both Mr. Bostwick and Mrs. Craigie expired at the close of 1900, and at the December meeting of the board it is understood that an effort was made to displace Mrs. Craigie and reelect Mr. Bostwick. It was defeated and the matter was referred to the executive committee, which later reported in favor of extending the terms of both officers for another month. At the January meeting no action was taken, and the librarian and assistant librarian were thus left in "hold over" condition. The result of this state of affairs was that when the post of superintendent of circulation for the New York Public Library was tendered to Mr. Bostwick in January of this year it was promptly accepted - for the frankly expressed reason that the conditions of the Brooklyn office had been "far from what was anticipated," and that the new field offered a more congenial environment.

Mr. Bostwick's retirement came apparently as a surprise to the Prooklyn Public Library authorities, and the local press seems to regard it as not greatly altering the fundamental situation.

The Standard-Union for Jan. 23 says: "All that can fairly be said is that it changes the issue and protracts the uncertainty which, whatever may have been the merits of the half-concealed antagonism and cross-purposes, whether publicly admitted or not, had a great deal to do with the efficiency and promise of the library. It must be obvious at the first glance that the step which has been taken is rather backward than forward: that is to say. that the foreknowledge and outcoming of the perplexities of the situation will discourage men of the first ability from entering a field where evidently either something else than professional ability of the highest type is demanded, or where there is not courage to sustain it and give it free play. Librarians are much like other men; they are not likely to hunt trouble, or to seek to prosecute their peaceful calling in the face of distracting and opposing influences, whether masked or avowed, and therefore the situation is heavily handicapped at the outset."

A special meeting to consider a successor to M1. Bostwick was held by the directors on Jan. 27, when a committee of five, with Prof. F. W. Hooper as chairman, was appointed to take up the question and report upon it. This committee held a meeting on Feb. 4, when it approved and promulgated the following memorandum of the qualifications desired:

"The man who is sought as librarian for the Brooklyn Public Library is one who has had a thorough elementary, secondary and collegiate, or university training; one who has been able to get from his training thorough scholarship and a living interest in science, art, literature and philosophy, as means of educating and uplifting human society; who has a deep sympathy with the physical, intellectual, ethical and religious needs of all social conditions, and who has breadth of vision and depth of conviction on important religious, social, scientific and philosophical questions.

"In addition to breadth of culture and positive character, he should have been trained for the special profession of librarian and should have had successful experience in library work, including a successful administration of the affairs of a library, either as chief librarian or as a trusted and valuable first assistant in a library of excellent stand-

ing.

"In addition to scholarship and professional training, the librarian desired should have executive ability, thereby enabling him to secure the very best service possible from the many subordinate employes; great power of discernment of the character and qualifications of persons engaged in library work, thereby enabling him to make good selections of subordinates; great tact and skill in deal-

ing with the public, thereby avoiding friction with the people who support the library; wisdom in practical affairs, thereby enabling him to advise with the board of directors and the city authorities as to the proper expenditure of public moneys; great public spirit, thereby allying himself with the hopes, the needs and the aspirations of the people whom he is to serve; and, in short, an all-round citizen who will be capable of shaping public sentiment in library matters, of taking an influential position in educational matters, and one who will be deserving the respect and support of the whole community.

whole community.

"The board of directors will not consider as a candidate for the position of librarian any one who has been trained for some other profession and who has not had valuable experience as a successful librarian. They will not accept some school teacher who seems to have missed his calling; or some minister who has missed a parish; or some book-worm who, under the name of librarian, has delved among library shelves, instead of making the library that he served a liviag fountain of knowledge and culture to the community about him.

"The board of directors will be satisfied with nothing short of the best available man for the position to be filled; a man in the prime of life who has many years of work ahead of him; a man who has his chief life work before him rather than behind him. The salary of the position is fixed by the board, and will be commensurate to the position and to the merits of the man finally selected."

THE N. E. A. MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH THE A. L. A. CONFERENCE OF 1901.

THE attention of librarians should be called to the fact that the National Educational Association, which has a library section, will hold its next meeting in Detroit, July 8 to 12, inclusive. Since this meeting immediately fol-lows that of the librarians at Waukesha many of the latter will doubtless feel enough interest to lead them to attend it. The subject of reading for the young, and especially of co-operation between the librarian and the teacher, has become a very interesting and practical one. It is a subject upon which the librarian and the teacher should get closer together than they have yet done. It was for the purpose of bringing about a more cordial and intelligent understanding that the library section of the N. E. A. was created, some three or four years ago. The necessity for a deeper interest on the part of teachers was apparent. That this interest has been aroused and that the meetings of the library section have been growing in attendance of teachers and have demonstrated a success should be acknowledged by a corresponding enthusiasm on the part of librarians. There has never before been so convenient an ar-

rangement of time and place with reference to the meeting of librarians as this year, and this circumstance ought surely to be taken advantage of by all who are inter-In making travel arrangements for the Waukesha meeting it can be very easily managed that a route through Detroit shall be selected for all parties originating eastward of that city and that stop-over privileges shall be granted for the return trip. With this matter properly settled I see no reason why there should not be a very general attendance at the educational association on the part of eastern librarians. round trip fare secured for teachers will enable western librarians to visit Detroit at very H. M. UTLEY. small expense.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB HAND-BOOK.

THE New York Library Club has undertaken the preparation of a handbook, giving full information, with record of the statistics and specialties of the libraries of New York City and vicinity. The special committee in charge of the work, of which G. W. Cole is chairman, has sent out circulars asking information on the lines indicated. In addition to the usual questions regarding character, officers, hours, sources of income, etc., special request is made for data as to "leading features and specialties, giving name of classes and number of volumes in each. (If divided into departments, give name of officer in charge of each department.) In case of special collections, e. g., Shakespeariana, Architecture, Americana, incunabula, periodicals indexed in Poole, etc., the statement that a library has 325 volumes on Kant or 495 on Shakespeare is more to the point than that it has 1500 volumes on philosophy or 3000 on English literature." All communications regarding the handbook should be addressed to the chairman, G. W. Cole, 501 W. 113th street, New York City.

American Library Association.

President: H. J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass. Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library,

Salem, Mass. 23d General Meeting: Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The secretary announces the appointment of Mr. George Watson Cole, of New York, as reporter on Gifts and Bequests for the Waukesha meeting of the A. L. A., vice F. W. Ashley; and of Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, of Milwaukee, as secretary of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., vice J. C. M. Hanson.

State Library Commissions.

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

The first biennial report of the Indiana library commission, covering the period since its organization, April 14, 1899, to Oct. 31, 1900, is printed as appendix C of the 23d report of the state librarian. The commission port of the state librarian. was established by act of 1899, with an annual appropriation of \$500 for expenses and of \$3000 for purchase of books and equipment of travelling libraries. Two classes of libraries were organized: general libraries, each consisting of 40 miscellaneous volumes; and study libraries, of from 10 to 15 volumes upon some specific subject. There are now 60 miscellaneous and 20 study libraries. The miscellaneous and 20 study libraries. equivalent of 60 libraries have been in circulation for 12 months, and have reached 69 towns or other centers in 30 counties. The number of books in the libraries sent out to Oct. 31 is given as 1874, and the number of books ready for circulation at that date as 2674. The number of "volumes read" is given as 2554, and the "total number of readings" as 7062. The report includes full lists of associate libraries, a map showing the radius of the system through the state, the state law and rules of the commission, and full finding lists of the travelling library collection.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: J. L. King, secretary, State Library, Topeka.

The first biennial report of the Kansas Travelling Libraries Commission for 1900-1901 appears in a small 16-page pamphlet. movement for travelling libraries in the state was started in May, 1897, by club women, through whose efforts a system of such libraries was established and conducted by the Kansas Social Science Federation, 3000 volumes were collected as a nucleus for a permanent system and the legislature was then asked to turn the development of the work over to the state, by making it a department of the state library. This was done by the legislature of 1899, when the state commis-sion was established with an annual appropriation of \$1000 for its support. The history of the movement is reviewed more fully in the report, which states that the department now contains 5565 books, with 117 li-"There are 104 libraries of 50 brary cases. books each now in use throughout the state with prospect that all of the libraries will be in service before the end of the present year. Since the organization of the commission 170 libraries have been sent out, making, with the work of the clubs before state control. a total circulation of 210 libraries since the travelling-library system was inaugurated. The circulation is estimated at about 16,800 v. for the 210 libraries. "It has been found that the best patrons of the system are the publie schools and the city and country reading clubs." A list of the counties (64) and of the towns (132) is given to which libraries have been sent since the state has conducted the system. "Could they be presented, the letters received from the various stations showing the popular interest taken in the little libraries, and the benefits conferred by their visits, would gratify and charm any man or woman who feels an interest in library work and the cause of education."

New Jersey Public Library Commission: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

On January 22 Governor Voorhees made appointments for the board of state library commissioners as follows: Moses Taylor Pyne, Princeton, five years; W. C. Kimball, Passaic, four years; Everett T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth, three years; Frank P. Hill, Newark, two years; E. C. Richardson, Princeton, one year.

Pennsylvania Free Library Commission: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

A meeting of the commission was held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, Jan. 16, when Messrs. John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Henry Belin, Jr., of Scranton, W. M. Stevenson, of Allegheny, and Dr. George Edward Reed, the state librarian. were present.

The arrangements for the issue of the first sets of travelling libraries were completed, and it was expected that several of these would be issued to small localities before the month expired.

The most important matter discussed and settled by the commission was the proposed library law for Pennsylvania, which was later introduced into the legislature, which cannot fail to have a most important bearing on library development in the state, when it is passed. At the present time, excepting an act of legislature passed in 1895 affecting only cities of the first class (that is to say Philadelphia) and an act enabling school boards to give subsidies to libraries, there is no library legislation in the state. It is hoped that by the end of the session this evil may be mitigated. Only one library has been established under the school board enabling act, and the bill now being introduced will cover all cities and boroughs other than cities of the first class (see p. 79).

The present travelling library commission has no appropriation and the work they are accomplishing is being done at the instance of a few liberal minded gentlemen who made up a fund of \$2800 in order to start the movement. If the work is to continue, it will be indispensable that some appropriation be made by the state, and the proper application will, therefore, be submitted to the appropriations committee, and it is hoped that this important movement may receive recognition and be able to extend its good work,

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: C. S. Greene, Oakland Public

Secretary: F. B. Graves, Alameda Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss M. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The annual banquet of the California Library Association was held on the evening of Jan. 11, in the California Hotel, San Francisco. At the business meeting, which pre-ceded the banquet, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, resulting as fol-lows: President, C. S. Greene, Oakland Public Library; vice-president, Miss M. L. Jones, Los Angeles Public Library; secretary, F. B. Graves, Alameda Public Library; treasurer, Miss M. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute

Library.
H. C. Nash of Stanford presided at the banquet as toastmaster and among the speakers were Professor J. M. Stillman of Stanford University, Rev. Bradford Leavitt of the First Unitarian Church, J. C. Rowell, librarian of the state university, Professor Charles H. Shinn of the state university, and Horace Davis.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

The sixth annual meeting of the Illinois State Library Association will be held at Lincoln, Ill., Feb. 21-23. The following program has been arranged:

Feb. 21, 8 p.m. Address of welcome. Hon, S. A. Foley, trustee Public Library, Lincoln. President's address. E. S. Willcox.

Informal reception in parlors of Lincoln House.

Feb. 22, 8 a.m. Library institute, conducted by Miss

Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library. 10 a.m. Library legislation.

Condition of libraries in Illinois. Miss K. L. Sharp.

Report of committee on legislation. Farmers' institute travelling libraries. A. B. Hostetter.

Attitude of women's clubs toward library work. Mrs. Florence Allen Ingalls. Friday afternoon, Feb. 22.

2 p.m. Library administration Co-operative cataloging. C. W. Andrews. Proper distribution of labor in a small

library. Miss Evva L. Moore. Reorganization of an old library. Reserve force in a small library. Miss Anna Felt, trustee Galena Public Li-

A. L. A. announcements. Mrs. Alice G. Evans, Decatur.

Friday evening, 8 p.m. Address: How to make the library of value

to the town. Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones. Saturday morning, Feb. 23. 9.30 a.m. Business.

Amendment to constitution. Increase of dues.

Committee reports. Election of officers.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy,

Boston Public Library.

The Massachusetts Library Club has just issued an excellent compact "Handbook of the library clubs of Massachusetts," serving as a manual and directory for that club and the several local associations affiliated with it. These include the Bay Path Library Club, the Cape Cod Library Club, and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The Library Art Club is not given, possibly because its membership and activities extend widely beyond the state, but it seems entitled to record among the library organizations of Massachusetts. Lists of officers, constitution, bylaws, and record of meetings, are given for each of the associations, and there are two comprehensive lists of members and libra-ries represented in all the clubs, with designation of the specific body in which membership is held. The handbook is well arranged and neatly printed, and it gives a most interesting and useful record of the extent and activity of organized library effort in Massa-

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.

The Missouri Library Association has taken up with vigor the work of securing a library commission for the state. A bill creating such a body has been prepared and introduced into the legislature and a circular letter has been sent to all members of the assembly and others concerned, pointing out the great mod-ern development of the "library spirit," and urging the necessity of a state commission in the interest of economy and public educa-The work in Massachusetts and Wisconsin is cited, and approval of the pending bill is strongly urged.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, East Side House, New York City.

The executive board of the New York Library Association has appointed Mr. Edwin White Gaillard treasurer of that association, succeeding the late J. Norris Wing.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

The January meeting of the club was held by the courtesy of the board of trustees of the Apprentices' Library, in their large room on Monday Jan La at eight o'clock

on Monday, Jan. 14, at eight o'clock.

Professor Thomas of Haverford presided and the attendance was large. The preliminary business did not occupy much time and the principal point under discussion was the adoption of the revised by-laws for the government of the club. They were adopted in conformity with the terms of the resolution passed at the meeting held at Haverford in May last.

The secretary was ordered to print 500 copies and the meeting settled down to a very enjoyable lecture by Frank P. Hill of Newark. He exhibited between 60 and 70 slides illustrating many of the principal libraries, both abroad and in America, keeping up a running commentary on the various libraries and their special points of merit and received, as was his due, a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks for his interesting talk.

The trustees of the Apprentices' Library were thanked for the use of their room and announcements were made that the bi-state meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association would be held at Atlantic City on Friday and Saturday, March 22 and 23.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Mower Brown, Public Library, Eau Claire. Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell.

Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell Ashland.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association will be held at the Public Library, Eau Claire, on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, and Friday, Feb. 22. The program will be as follows:

Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 p.m.

Informal meeting of visiting delegates and townspeople.

Friday, Feb. 22, 10 a.m.

School and library. Miss B. M. Brown, Eau Claire.

Bulletins in our library. Miss Ada Kelsey, Menominee.

Some mistakes in starting libraries. Miss L. E. Stearns.

The up-to-date library. Miss Cornelia Marvin.

Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science. Miss Bess Kennedy, Neillsville. Five-minute reports from librarians or representatives.

Friday, 2 p.m.

President's address: Relation of trustee to library. Dr. H. H. Hurd.

American Library Association. R. G. Thwaites.

Extension of public library privileges to rural communities. F. A. Hutchins,

Travelling libraries:

Dunn county — Miss Stella Lucas, Menominee.

Chippewa county - Mrs. E. Porter, Estella.

Eau Claire county — Mrs. M. S. Frawley, Eau Claire.

Saturday, Feb. 23, will be given to a postconference visit to the Mabel Taintor Memorial Library and Stout Manual Training School at Menominee.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

Secretary-Treasures: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

The Library Club of Buffalo held its regular meeting on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, President Elmendorf in the chair.

Hon. T. Guilford Smith, regent of the university, gave a talk on "The University of the State of New York." This was followed by a discussion of the various functions of the university, Mr. Smith answering questions regarding degrees conferred, and aid granted to libraries. The basis of apportionment to reference libraries was a subject of special interest.

Miss Bushnell, of the committee on home libraries, reported on the work of that committee to date. Three libraries are now in operation and another will be started during the month. Recommendation was made for an appropriation from the club funds to defray expenses of printing, and also for subscription to a current magazine for each of the home libraries. Mr. Elmendorf suggested that the Buffalo Public Library furnish back numbers of the magazines for the present. The committee was authorized to draw on the treasurer for printing expenses.

ELLA M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

The regular meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago took place in the society room of the John Crerar Library, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 3, the president, Prof. Camillo von Klenze, in the chair. Mr. C. B. Roden acted as secretary, in the absence of Mr. Josephson. A communication was read from Prof. Frantz Funck-Brentano, president of the Société des Etudes Historiques, Paris, acknowledging receipt of the year-book and suggesting collaboration and closer relations between the two societies.

The committee on private libraries, charged with the duty of devising means for making available the book rarities of private collectors of the city, submitted a report in the form of a circular letter to be addressed to a number of owners of libraries which contain collections of especial value, requesting co-operation and asking that information be furnished to be tabulated in the form of a catalog. The society hopes that owners of books not possessed by any of the public libraries of the city may occasionally loan such individual volumes for the use of accredited scholars, under strict surveillance of one of the public libraries. In the case of collections pertaining to special fields it is hoped that the student or investigator might be allowed the liberty of examining such.

The secretary read a paper prepared by Mr. Josephson, proposing plans for a bibliographical institute and looking toward the preparation of a complete bibliography of American literature. The plan has been submitted heretofore to the American Library Association and the American Historical Association. It embodies the following provisions: The Co-operation Committee of the A. L. A. and the Bibliographical Committee of the Historical Association, and representatives of other societies interested, to be made permanent committees and together constitute a National Bibliographical Commission, each society contributing to a fund for the maintenance thereof. A central bureau to be created under the commission, consisting of a director and other necessary officers, who shall compile a code of cataloging rules and communicate with leading libraries regarding a co-operative scheme for dividing the field. Copy (typewritten and corrected) to be transmitted to the central bureau and be printed and revised under its direction. Subscriptions to be received for full or partial sets of titles and provisions to be made also for separate publication of special bibliographies in book form.

After some debate, and an explanation by Mr. C. W. Andrews of the co-operation plans of the A. L. A., the president, on motion, appointed Messrs. Andrews, Hild and Roden a committee to consider Mr. Josephson's suggestions. Mr. L. T. Damon and Mr. W. N. Roundy, of Chicago, and the Grolier Club, of New York City, were elected to membership. C. B. Roden, Secretary pro tem.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmermann, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Jan. 10, in the lecture hall of the Chicago Public Library.

The subject chosen for the evening's discussion was "The relation between libraries and schools," particularly in Chicago. The speakers of the evening were Col. Francis W. Parker, principal of the new Chicago Institute, and Edwin G. Cooley, superintendent of public schools of Chicago. Invitations to attend the meeting had been sent to the representatives of the city schools, the district superintendents, principals of high schools, and teachers. Several responded to the invitation, were present at the meeting, and took an active part in the discussion.

Col. Parker's talk was entitled "Some beginnings." He gave a brief history of the modern educational movement, and from his long years of experience furnished many amusing reminiscences. He contrasted the old methods of teaching reading with the modern method, and pointed out the errors, psychological and pedagogical, of the old way. Children have heretofore been deprived of the right kind of knowledge. If they are properly taught to study nature and use books there will be a great deman-I for good reading. The library will grow in direct proportion to this demand, and it will soon be tremendous.

A new literature is springing up which means much for the children. Their reading will be broadened and enriched. Books and science have completely revolutionized the old ideas of education and knowledge. The needs of society determine the function of the school. Children should be educated in citizenship, in character-building. The teacher must realize that the child is a being for development and public opinion must be educated also. An ideal in modern education is the children's library, containing only the best material which literature affords; a place where child and teacher may work and study together.

Mr. Cooley's address had for its subject "How may the library help the public school?" He said that the library should aid in forming the reading habit, and that the two forces to accomplish this end, to bring about this habit, are the library and the school. Teachers do not now rely on the library and the librarian as they should and Jo not teach children how to use books. Indeed, some of the teachers themselves fail to use the libraries. Entire dependence on the school library is not to be commended.

Education may become a life-long affair through reading; and children should be taught the existence and use of the library, which belongs to them in their capacities as citizens. Their present ignorance is appal-

Some sort of federation of library and school needs to be started — for co-operation must be accomplished before the desired result may be obtained. The present system of the library's aiding the school does not seem to be the best. The existing rules appear an obstruction rather than a help. A desired change is greater ease in securing cards. One decided objection to the present plan is the placing of delivery stations in small shops. The idea of putting side by side general merchandise and books from our library, the latter to be a benefit and use to the people, is an ignoble one, and quite contrary to modern educational ideals.

Another need is an adequate supply of better catalogs, and carefully-made lists, topical and graded, to reach even the lower grades are much needed.

A plan successfully carried out in many cities is a children's reading-room. Even better and more practicable for Chicago's reeds would be the opening of branch reading rooms in the schools. Each should have its trained librarian to assist teacher and children, its own permanent supply of reference books and its regular changing supply from the main library as any delivery station.

This last idea was one which met with the hearty approval of many persons present. After a lively discussion, in which both librarians and representatives from the schools joined, it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the board of education and the public library board, to see if such a plan might be carried out by the co-operative action of the two boards. It was also voted that the committee look into the matter of improved reading lists and catalogs.

Such a committee, consisting of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Hopkins, and Miss Warren, has been appointed, and it is hoped that it will be the means of bringing about the much-desired change which will afford help to the schools and render the library far more efficient and useful.

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMANN, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Depart-

ment Libraries, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Institute of Arts and Sciences, Adelphi College, Brook-

The February meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. Feb. 7, 1901. The meeting was called to order by President Bostwick, between 40 and 50 librarians and teachers being present. Six new

members were admitted to the club. A social committee of five was appointed for the

The chair announced that the A. L. A. had appointed Miss M. W. Plummer its representative to further its interests at the Long Island Library Club meetings. Miss Plummer then spoke of the desirability of membership in the A. L. A., setting forth what was necessary in order to become a member, and the advantages accruing therefrom.

The committee on co-operation among Brooklyn libraries reported through the chairman, Miss Plummer, that the idea of a joint bulletin had seemed to appeal to nearly all of the libraries, and recommended that a committee follow up the subject and see what further can be done. For the division of the field of purchase, a subject table showing the strength of Brooklyn libraries had been prepared, and the committee recommended that a copy of the list be made for each library and each board of library directors, for reference in case of future purchases. It also recommended that libraries post at the meetings of the club lists of their duplicates of all kinds and of their wants.

It was voted that the committee be continued and its recommendations carried out. "Co-operation between libraries and schools"

was the subject of the evening's program. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone read an interesting paper on the "History of co-operation between libraries and schools in the United States," reviewing the development of the work since it was inaugurated by Charles Francis Adams, jr., in 1876. Miss Rathbone thought that the next advance in educational expansion must be in the direction of cooperation with museums.

Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School, spoke on coperation from the standpoint of the instructor. He spoke of the change in the character of the reading required in the schools at the present time as compared with that of 15 years ago. He thought that the library spirit had taken hold of educators as well as librarians. He sounded a note of warning against the indiscriminate reading of children, and thought that the librarian was going to do much to avert that danger.

was going to do much to avert that danger. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Spalding, instructor in English at the Pratt Institute High School. also spoke from the instructor's point of view. She favored the giving of children individual work to do in the library, for the benefit of the whole class. Many children never go beyond the high school, and she thought it very important that they should be taught how to use the library before leaving school that their education might continue afterward. The teacher should co-operate with the librarian in order that the latter may understand something of the individual. Co-operation between teacher and

librarian soon becomes co-operation between librarian and pupil.

Mr. E. M. Bassett, of the board of education, was the next speaker. He spoke of the tendency of the abundance of books and magazines to foster superficial reading. This he deplored, and thought that librarians should encourage the reading of books re-

quiring concentration.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, of the State Library at Albany, was present and spoke for a few moments.

The chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to investigate the conditions of the public schools in regard to library work and the general possibility of cooperation between libraries and schools.

The club was invited to inspect the Spicer Memorial and the academic libraries of the Polytechnic Institute at the close of the session, after which the meeting adjourned.

Susan A. Hutchinson, Secretary.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

Secretary: Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The ninth meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Art Building, in Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 29, with the president, Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, in the chair.

Rev. Bradley Gilman welcomed the guests in behalf of the City Library Association, and invited them at noon to visit the Church of the Unity, of which he is pastor, and see the stained glass windows. He gave a brief preliminary talk on stained and painted glass, telling something of its history and illustrating the process of making by samples which he had brought.

Following this came papers and talks on "How can the library help the people? In a farming community—in a mill community." Mrs. Hawks, of Williamsburg, said it was as difficult to get people to come to the library as to go to church; that they are kept away by their lack of knowledge of the use of a card catalog and the difficulty of getting near the books. This shows the need of printed book lists, and she had found great pleasure in preparing special lists for different classes of people. Finding that the farmers usually come to the village on Saturday morning with their produce, she opened the library for them for two hours in the morning, giving them free access to the shelves, inviting them to look over the card catalog with her, and encouraging them to suggest books they saw advertised. As a result of these efforts 95 farmers take books now where two years ago there were only eleven subscribers among

them, and books and their contents form a familiar topic of conversation where for-

merly gossip was all-absorbing.

Mrs. J. Q. Adams, of Hampden, said many of her patrons lived at some distance from the center, and regarded it as quite a Saturday afternoon treat to "harness up" and drive over to the library. They are not limited to one volume, but take enough for the whole family and their friends and neighbors as well, starting with quite a travelling library and never a fear of fines, as none are ever charged; the mere mention of fines often driving away the very people who need the books. They must be treated with great tact.

Mrs. Kate S. Gates, of Longmeadow, emphasized the need that the librarian know his books and the people who take the books, and endeavor to choose the books with special reference to the people.

reference to the people.

Miss Roberta F. Cowan, of South Hadley, traced the development of the library in the town since it was started three years ago with 100 volumes to its present number of 6000 well classified, and circulation of 600, with two centers, and branches at the schools. As the population is quite scattered, arrangements have been made whereby a number of books are kept at the house of one of the trustees and can be taken any time

In the absence of Miss Martha A. Ludden, of Easthampton, her paper was read by Miss Taintor, of Northampton. Miss Ludden is in the heart of a mill community, in fact the library was fathered by mill manufacturers and a large proportion of the borrowers are shop girls (they object to the term "mill hands"), who read the best fiction and discuss the merits of the books no less than the wives of the professors of the same town.

the professors of the same town.

Miss Mabel Tempie, librarian at North Adams, a typical mill community, sent the results of a talk with a manufacturer. Each town should aim to buy books and periodicals along the line of its particular interest, not necessarily expensive, exhaustive treatises, but clear, concise works. The advice and approval of the manufacturers should be secured, and after the books are bought they should be well advertised by posting lists in the mills, publishing lists in the papers and by slipping these lists into the pay envelopes. Large clear placards advertising special events at the library, such as picture exhibitions, could be posted in the mills as an inducement to draw the people. The two-book system has been a great help in North Adams in getting the people to read the better class of books.

The subject of bookbinding was discussed by W. C. Stone, of the Springfield Library, and W. J. Eldred, a practical binder of the same city. Mr. Stone showed the evolution of binding at the Springfield Library, where formerly everything was put into skiver

binding, with sheep back and corners, which soon wore out; then a zinc back and heavy wire was tried, which never wore out, but were very clumsy; next the split cowhide, or American Russia; then the full canvas, which soiled badly; and now the art vellum or Holliston cloth of a reddish shade; also the Chivers or duroflexile binding. He also exhibited the magazine or pamphlet binding which at 15 cents a copy is a means of preserving many of the valuable pamphlets which a library is constantly receiving. Mr. Eldred showed the strength of this by offering the president one cover while he pulled the other, with great danger of making the president lose his balance, while the book seemed uninjured. Mr. Eldred advised sending books to the bindery as soon as they showed any signs of weakness. The use of a cent's worth more of glue or another inch of grass cloth on a book would render it very much stronger.

An hour and a half at noon was spent in visiting the Church of the Unity, and the Christ Church, where five new windows, fine specimens of the English glass painter's art, have just been placed. Here the brother of Phillips Brooks, Rev. J, C. Brooks, who did most of the selecting, and is thoroughly conversant with his subject, helped the company to better understand their beauty by his vivid description.

At half-past one dinner was served at the Evans House, and the session resumed at 2.45, when the following topic was discussed: "Choosing books for a library: two ques-

"Choosing books for a library: two questions: I, What per cent. of fiction should be purchased by libraries with a very small income? 2, Should small libraries buy only the best books or the best books that people will read?"

Mr. C. A. Cutter, of Forbes Library, Northampton, was the first speaker, and he confined himself to the second of the two questions. His paper is given in full elsewhere (see p. 70).

Mr. J. C. Dana, of Springfield, followed, speaking without notes. He said that what is best depends up on the people who use the library: certain people want only a certain grade of reading - supply it. It is a question, however, how far away from literary standards a library should go. Some people would like the Police Gazette in the library instead of in the barber's shop - should they have it? Keep books on as high a grade as possible as long as people will use them, and before lowering the grade use all possible means to attract them to the higher. Buy a little better books than people would choose to read; lead them up by degrees. The duplicate system, or books loaned at two cents a day, helps solve the problem of the inveterate new novel reader, as does the giving out of novels for inspection. The person who complains because the latest trashy novel is not purchased. when she has the responsibility placed upon

her shoulders of deciding whether or not this very book shall be put into the library, hesitates and finally says, "better not." It is difficult to find really high grade novels. When a first 50 has been selected it is hard to find another.

In an address which followed on "A child's thoughts about books and libraries," Rev. Newton M. Hall, of Springfield, began by deprecating the lack of understanding between the child and the adult, saying, "The trouble is this: when the pious lady (the adult) left the house of childhood she locked the door and threw away the key and never went back. He drew a humorous picture of the library of 25 years ago when the books were kept in a sort of holy of holies into which no one but the librarian, or possibly the president of the board of trustees, ever penetrated, when the business of the librarian was to make it as difficult as possible for the public to take books from the library," when if "the boy" asked for suggestions he was informed that a librarian could not spend his valuable time in finding books for boys to read. He traced the delight of "the boy" in "Oliver Twist," "Bleak House," and "Jane Eyre," as stories pure and simple, never a thought of the problems involved having entered his mind. "Grownup people are bound by the most absurd desire to see the things they read about. But the boy required only a moment's notice to prepare for the jungle." A wide range of in-terest had this "boy," poetry, history, adven-ture—all this proves to him now as a man the opportunity of the modern librarian "to make friends with the child, to awaken the love of the best and to help to satisfy it, to introduce the eager mind to the company of the elect; to lead it forth into the fields of literature and thus to enlarge its vision, to strengthen its understanding, to make its life richer and better; there can be no higher occupation than this.'

After a discussion as to what the club might attempt during the year the meeting adjourned. IDA F. FARRAR, Secretary.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.

The 52d regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University Wednesday evening. Jan. 2. These officers were elected: President, F. A. Crandall: vice-presidents, Henderson Presnell and Miss Josephine A. Clark; secretary, Hugh Williams; treasurer. Fred E. Woodward; executive committee. Charles Martel, Miss Mary A. Hactwell, and C. L. Burchard. F. H. Parsons, Secretary pro tem.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The class spent an afternoon recently in visiting a large publishing house to see the making-up of a book. The printing and binding processes were studied with much interest.

An alcove of the library has been made into an exhibit room where a collection of fine Japanese color-prints first attracted attention. Now the picture bulletins made by the students of the library school are on exhibition. Some of the subjects are: Holland, Wagner and his music dramas, Polar expeditions, Our feathered friends, Social settlements, Animal stories for children, The Pan-American Exposition, The Victorian era, etc.

The date for entrance examinations to the school has been changed from September to June 18

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL The important events of the month have been the lectures by Mr. George Iles and Dr. E. C. Richardson, the former given Jan. 10 and 11, the latter Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. In his first lecture, "An author at work in a library, Mr. Iles gave a clear idea of the demands made by authors on the sources of the library, in writing a trustworthy book, laying great stress on the thought that the time has come "when librarianship means not merely the custody of books, but the trusteeship of letters." In his second lecture he expounded his well-known theories of book annotation under the title "Books in the balances. He brought us the welcome intelligence that the "Annotated guide to American history," edited by Mr. J. N. Larned, is actually in

oress. Dr. Richardson, the alumni lecturer, developed his subject, "Classification: the order of the sciences and the order of books" by laying down in the first lecture a philosophic basis for classification, and in the second showing the practical application of the theory. Many of the students received the lectures enthusiastically. All found the second lecture, which dealt with classification in its practical aspects, exceedingly helpful and suggestive. The two will be printed in the form of a monograph and will thus be made availa-ble to all interested. Mr. Dewey gave a very pleasant reception in honor of Dr. Richard-

A timely picture bulletin on Queen Victoria and her reign was sent Feb. 6 to the Cleve-

land Public Library.
Miss Frances K. Miss Frances K. Ray, who entered the school in Oct., 1898, and who left at the close of the fall term on account of ill health, returned to finish her junior year Jan. 1,

The following student has matriculated in the junior class since Oct. 3, 1900:

McKnight, Herbert, Albany, N. Y., B.L., Cornell University, 1895. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

TERM-EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

It seems advisable to print, from time to time, some of the questions asked in the regular term-examinations of the various classes, for several reasons. One is, that librarians may know on what points students receive instruction and what therefore they are expected to know; another to show that the effort of the school is not merely to give information which is asked of them again, but to develop judgment and critical power; another still that such questions may serve, if desired by the library assistant, as tests of his own knowledge and judgment.

A brief selection from the first term-examinations of the three classes, general course, historical course, and course for children's librarians, is therefore offered herewith:

General Course: Library economy, theory 1. Given, a high school library of 3000 volumes, shelved around the room in wall cases, with free access to the books, which circulate only among the teachers and students: a. If you were to organize and catalog this library, what supplies would you need? Select from dealer's catalog, giving the catalog numbers, amount and price in every case. b. Describe the charging system you would adopt, with reasons for its adoption. c. Select 25 periodicals to be taken for this library.

2. What works of fiction can you mention that you, as a Jelivery-room assistant, would give to a person wanting books illustrating a. The period of our Civil War: b. Social conditions in central New York, in Chicago, in the Mississippi Valley states, among the peasantry of Ireland; c. the settlement and early history of America.

Cataloging.

- 1. Name the kind or kinds of book-numbers you would use for a growing popular library of 20,000 volumes, stating the reasons for your choice.
- 2. Give fully the rule for cataloging periodicals.
- 3. Give a brief sketch of the various forms of card-catalog. Describe the one you would choose for a growing library of 25,000 volumes. State briefly its advantages and disadvantages.
- 4. Mention the two principal editions of U. S. documents. How should they be arranged on the shelves? What notation would you use?
- 5. Give a brief description of the check-list of government documents, and explain the uses of the various parts.
- 6. Which, if either, of the following headings would you use, giving reason in each

Pneumatics or Gases. Press or Newspaper, War or Peace. Abolition of Slavery or Slavery. Angling or Fishing. Fall or Autuma.

Wheeling, Cycling, or Bicycling. Poorhouses or Almshouses English etymology or English grammar, etymology.

Reference-work.

1. In what works of reference besides the general encyclopædias would you expect to find an account of

Roman law of inheritance? Chronological list of works of Poe. Immigration law of the U. S. Sacred symbolism of colors. Buddhism. Life of Disraeli.

Specimens of Anglo-Saxon literature. Whether the ship Constitution is still in commission.

Correct form for promissory note. References on factory inspection. Mater pulchra, filia pulchrior. Organ construction. Map of Macedonia.

(Answer ten.) 2. Compare - emphasizing difference of scope and kind of information to be looked for

Statesman's year-book and Almanach

Hazell's and Appleton's annual. 'Men of the reign," and "Men and women of the time.

Century and Standard dictionaries.

Minerva and the "College year-book." Course for Childrens' Librarians.

I. a. Mention six of the articles you have read in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Public Li-braries, Pedagogical Seminary, or other periodicals, which have seemed to you most helpful and suggestive to the children's librarian. b. Give the substance of one of these articles and tell in what way it was suggestive.

2. a. Mention five or more of the suggestions which were given in the practical lectures concerning personal relations with children. b. Enlarge upon one of these, giving the results of your own experience since you came into the children's room, and the observations that you have been able to make of the work of others, or the information you have gathered through reading.

3. Make a list of the first ten books that you would order for the reference depart-ment of a children's library. Give reasons for your choice.

4. What books would you recommend as useful in preparing for a Washington's birthday celebration?

 Tell something of two publishers of chil-dren's books before this century, and also of two men who were famous for their illustrations.

Perpetual motion or Motion, Perpetual. 6. Name at least six English illustrators who have worked since that time, and suggest a few of their books that you would buy for a children's library.

Historical Course.

 Name one or more German printers who later moved to Italy, and tell how we may distinguish between their works printed in Germany and Italy, when no place is indicated.

2. What city was especially noted for the pro-duction of illustrated books? Mention and describe briefly one published there or elsewhere.

3 Give the form to be used on catalog-cards of Guntherum dictù Zeyner. Augusta Vindelicorum.

Moguntia. 4. Give the facts in their proper order that should make up the complete description of an early printed book.

5. a. Name five of the most important reference-books you have used, and tell in what particular you have found each useful. b. Of what value are sale-catalogs as works of reference in cataloging incunabula? c. Write out in full and translate the following: (1) F 2a incip. ab inscriptione 18lin. comprehensa, quæ in aliis exempll. rubro, in aliis nigro collore impre. est. (2) f. g. ch. s. s. c. et pp. n. 291-18ff. (3) s. l. a. et. typ. n.

Reviews.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY. Subject catalogue of United States public documents in Indiana State Library, 1900. (In 23d report Indiana State Library, Appendix A.)

This catalog is a careful and interesting piece of work, and all who have to deal with public document problems will find suggestive the review of aim and methods given in the preface. The classification chosen is the D. C., with some modification to provide for special subjects. For annual reports the book number adopted consists of the abbreviation "Un," and the last two figures of the date of report, "which places them on the shelves in chronological order." By frequent use of work marks the confusion of shelving a book between two reports is avoided, the work mark being placed between the letters and figures of the book number. "For examand figures of the book number. ple, the report on finance for 1896 has for its call number 336 Un 96, and the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for 1896 has for its call number 336 Uni 96." Subject classification is used wherever practicable, the large number of miscellaneous volumes being put in 328, with the remainder of the call number according to the New York State Library scheme, which is cited in full. The same scheme is used for laws, which are put

in 345, and for the American state papers the Biscoe system of time numbers (also given in full) is used. Analytical work has been done for many articles, especially for those of importance to the Indiana State Library.

The details of the methods adopted are stated concisely, and the preface is direct and helpful in its suggestions. The catalog proper covers 280 pages, and is arranged alphabetically by subjects. Under subject the arrangement is alphabetical by author, with subdivision for large subjects. Titles are quite full; imprint data includes size, place and year of publication and paging. It may be noted that under "Libraries" record is given only of the reports of the Librarian of Congress from 1875 to date, and of the 1849 Smithsonian "Report on public libraries of the U. S.," the important Bureau of Education reports being evidently missing from logues" we do not find Cutter's "Rules." Appended as a separate list is an index to the "Documentary journal of Indiana to 1899," covering about 40 pages, and similar in general arrangement to the main catalog. Mr. Henry points out that the catalog may be used in other libraries as a guide to the same documents "by such library merely copying our call numbers and following our shelf arrangement"; and in this way it will probably be of practical service, although of course the desideratum in this line is not the individual catalog of a partial collection, but a general catalog of public documents that will be available in all libraries as a test of completeness and an accurate guide in collections of varying size.

MURRAY, James A. H. The evolution of English lexicography. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1900. 51 p. 8°, (Romanes lecture, delivered in Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, June 22, 1900.)

Dr. Murray outlines in a masterly way the growth of the English dictionary and discusses briefly the characteristics of those that introduced important new features. The different stages are best described in Dr. Murray's words:

These are: the glossing of difficult words in Latin manuscripts by easier Latin, and at length by English words; the collection of the English glosses into glossaries, and the elaboration of Latin-English vocabularies; the later formation of English-Latin vocabularies; the production of dictionaries of English and another modern language; the compilation of glossaries and dictionaries of 'hard' English words; the extension of these by Bailey, for etymological purposes, to include words in general; the idea of a standard dictionary, and its realization by Dr. Johnson with illustrative quotations; the notion that a dictionary should also show the pronunciation of the living word; the extension of the function of quotations by Richardson; the

idea that the dictionary should be a biography of every word, and should set forth every fact connected with its origin, history, and use, on a strictly historical method." This last is the idea of "A new English dictionary on historic principles," of which Dr. Murray is the editor.

The early English dictionaries had many names, but is was not until 1538 that dic tionary itself was used, by Sir Thomas Elyot in his work published that year. Among the curious names for dictionary are the following: Nominale, or name-book; Medulla Grammatices, or Marrow of grammar; the Ortus Vocabulorum, or Garden of words: the Promptorum parbulorum; the Catholicon Anglicum; the Manipulus Vocabulorum, or Handful of vocables; the Alvearie, or Beehive; the Abecedarium; the Bibliotheca, or Library; the Thesaurus, the World of words; the Table alphabetical; the English expositor; the Ductor in Linguas, or Guide to the tor; the Ductor in Linguas, of Catendral tongues; the Glossographia; the Etymologihas become a word of such daily use that it requires an effort to imagine ourselves re-ferring to the "gazophylacium" to find the meaning of a word or consulting Cutter's Rules for a "gazophylacium" catalog. In the first half of the sixteenth century the phrase "dictionary catalogue" would have been unmeaning, for all dictionaries were not yet arranged in alphabetical order. strictly alphabetical order of arrangement of words in our present-day dictionaries was a matter that required centuries of evolution. First there was no alphabetical arrangement whatever, then came the first letter order, all the words beginning with a certain letter of the alphabet arranged together, then the first two letters of a word were considered, next the first three letters, and finally all the letters of the word were taken into account.

The work which first assumed the title of "The English dictionarie." was published in 1623. The author H. C., Gent., (Henry Cockeram) divided the work into three parts. Part I contains the "hard" words with their explanation in ordinary language. Among the hard words are abandon, abrupt, absurd, action, and actress, defined as a "woman doer." Part 2 contains the ordinary words explained by their "hard" equivalents and is intended to teach a learned style. Thus, we learn that "youthful babbling" may be changed into "juvenile inaniloquence." Part 3 treats of "Gods and goddesses, men and women, boyes and maides, giants and diuels, birds and beasts, monsters and serpents, wells and riuers, herbes, stones, trees, dogges, fishes, and the like."

A noteworthy circumstance in connection with the English dictionaries of the early seventeenth century is that their preparation was largely due to a consideration of the educational wants of women. Robert Cawdrey's "Table alphabetical of hard words," published in 1604, says on its title-page that it

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was "gathered for the benefit and help of ladies, gentlewomen, or any other unskilfull persons." A number of other dictionaries of this period contain similar references.

Dr. Murray discusses Bailey's and Johnson's dictionaries with some fulness and speaks highly of the work of Richardson, which follows an idea correct in theory, but "humanly impracticable." "The last edition of Webster, the International, is perhaps the best of one volume dictionaries." Webster's dictionary is the only distinctively American work that is mentioned. Dr. Murray's lecture can be heartily recommended to all as one to be read with both pleasure and profit. S: H. R.

Library Economy and Distory.

GENERAL.

The Library opens its second year with an excellent January number, to which there is a fine frontispiece portrait of M. Léopold Delisle, the veteran head of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Its contents include notes "On certain quotations in Walton's 'Angler'" by Austin Dobson; the fifth and final instalment of F. M. Crunden's exposition of "How things are done in one American library"; "Some old initial letters," by Oscar Jennings; "The Juvenile Library," an account of the quaint periodical in which were published youthful effusions of Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, and other famous men; and "A meditation on directories," by A. W. Pollard.

University of State of New York. Home Education Department. Bulletin 32, December, 1900. Travelling libraries and collections 1: Travelling pictures and schoolroom decoration; by Myrtilla Avery. Albany, 1900 [1901]. p. 278-430, pl. O. 50 c.

This is practically an elaborate Jescriptive catalog of the collection of "travelling pictures" sent out from the New York State Library to the schools of the state. It includes 100 examples of famous works of art, each of which is shown in a fine reproduction, ac-companied by descriptive text. The handsome plates give the volume much artistic interest. The catalog is prefaced by a short statement of the principles that have guided this work of schoolroom decoration, and the method of selection of pictures. The hundred examples given were chosen with the advice of about 75 persons, including artists and members of religious and social organizations, and represent the results of a rigorous censorship, unavoidable in the case of a constituency "as varied in taste, moral and religious prejudices and art perceptions as that which state ownership of the pictures and the system made it necessary to consider."

B. G. TEUBNER, of Leipzig, and Carl Graes-

er & Co., of Vienna, have begun the publication of the Centralblatt für Volksbildungs-wesen, which is to be the organ for all those institutions, including the public libraries, that have for their aim the education of the masses. The editor is Dr. A. Lampa, of the Vienna University, who will be assisted by the principals of the institutions whose interests the journal aims to represent. The first issue, a double number, is dated Nov. 15, 1900, and contains among others an article on the organization of urban and suburban public libraries, by Dr. E. Reyer. The journal is to appear 12 times a year at 3 marks.

LOCAL.

Asbury Park (N. J.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated on the evening of Jan. 15 with appropriate exercises. A large audience was present, and addresses were made by Secretary of State George Wurts, and F. P. Hill, of the Newark Free Public Library.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. The finance committee of the city council has awarded \$2000 to the Carnegie Library authorities for the purchase of books, in addition to the maintenance appropriation of \$5000.

Atlantic City, N. J. Petitions have been circulated requesting the city council to submit the question of establishing a free public library to popular vote at the spring election, and on Feb. 11 the council voted to grant the request.

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. The board of trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Librarry, at the annual meeting in January, authorized the opening of the reading room of the central library on Sunday, from 2 to 7 p.m., beginning with the first Sunday in February. On Feb. 3 the experiment was tried for the first time in the history of the library, and it proved a great success. Nearly every seat in the reading room was occupied, and the great majority by persons who are unable to come to the library during the week.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. The librarian's annual report, submitted on Jan. 14, gives the following facts: Added 2052; total 48,186. Issued, home use 38,744; reading room use 31,981. Receipts \$6287.61; expenses \$5662.46. The building fund now amounts to \$15,172.50, in addition to which is held the bequest of \$18,347.26 left for this purpose by A. D. Manson, and a site, costing \$7500, presented by Nathan C. Ayer.

The previous subscription fee of \$1 per year was reduced on Jan. 14, 1901, to 25 cents, "which makes the library almost free to every one." On the first day of the new rates 253 cards were sold, and a rebate of 75 cents for each card purchased was made to all who had taken cards for 1901 previous to Jan. 14.

The matter of a new building was brought up at the January meeting of the city council. It was decided to accept the offer of \$50,000 from the trustees of the Hersey estate in settlement of all claims held against them by the city, and to transfer this sum to the library trustees to be added to the building fund. It was also voted to appropriate \$1000 yearly for the support of the library, in view of the reduction of the library fees from \$1 to 25 cents per year. The matter of a library site was considered, and the city solicitor was asked to report on the city's right to condemn lan 1 for this purpose.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On Jan. 1 the Free Lending Library of the Union for Christian Work, which has for years been one of the in lependent libraries of Brooklyn, was merged into the Brooklyn Public Library, as the Schermerhorn street branch. This transfer is the result of the recommendations made by the city authorities toward consolidation, and the appropriation of city money in one sum for maintenance of a central library system instead of in separate allotments, as previously. No changes in the library administration will be made, except to bring its methods into uniformity with the general system, and Miss Hull, for many years the efficient librarian, will remain in charge.

efficient librarian, will remain in charge. The library of the Union for Christian Work was one of the first free circulating libraries in Brooklyn. The society itself was organized in November, 1866, and incorporated in June, 1871. The library was started as a branch on Feb. 21, 1882, with about 7000 volumes, although for several years prior to that time a reading room and small library had been in use. In January, 1888, the library was removed to its present quarters at 67 and 69 Schermerhorn street, where it occupies the entire second floor of the handsome building of the society.

The present library contains about 46,000 volumes, and had a circulation in 1900 of 205,000 volumes among 30,000 readers. While the city formerly appropriated \$5000 annually to the maintenance of the library, this did not meet the expenses, the difference being made up by subscriptions from those associated with the Union for Christian Work.

On Feb. 1 Mayor Van Wyck announced the appointment of directors of the Brooklyn Public Library for three-year terms, as follows: R. Ross Appleton, 146 Joralemon street; Cyrus B. Davenport, 15 Monroe place, in place of Arnold W. Catlin; Frederick C. Cocheu, Seventy-fifth street and Fort Hamilton avenue, in place of F. W. Coler; Herbert F. Gunnison, Washington and Johnson streets; Robert F. Cunningham, 513 Madison street; Robert F. Cunningham, 513 Madison street; Thomas P. Peters, 24 Broadway; Daniel M. Somers, 105 Halsey street; Charles H. Fletcher, 143 Lincoln place, in place of Alfred C. Barnes, resigned, and for the unexpired portion of his term ending Feb. 1, 1902.

Chattanooga, Tenn. In his annual message, made public on Jan. 15, Mayor Wassman re-

fers with appreciation to Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building, and says: "I recommend that the board take such action as in its judgment will secure to the city the benefit of such donation. I do not know that I would favor a permanent expenditure of \$5000 per year, for the maintenance of such library, and I do not understand that this is demanded as a pre-requisite to securing the donation. I do, however, favor the expenditure of \$5000 for the first year, and annually thereafter make such appropriation as may be necessary for the proper maintenance and support of the library."

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, held on Jan. 24, a motion was unanimously adopted, asking the city council to make the necessary appropriation to secure Mr. Carnegie's gift.

To permit the city to make the required appropriation a bill was promptly introduced into the state legislature, where its passage is practically assured. It is general in its terms, providing that cities of from 30,000 to 60,000 population may levy a tax of 5 cents on each \$100 of assessable values for library purposes.

Connecticut State L., Hartford. The report of State Librarian Godard, as submitted to Governor Lounsbury, is noted in the local press. It records accessions of about 2000 v. since October, 1899, but states that no figures can be given as to the number of books and pamphlets contained in the library. "The fact that they are stored in four different rooms, often with two or more rows upon a shelf, or in heaps, and the fact that no accession numbers have been maintained, makes even an estimate unsatisfactory." Mr. Godard has undertaken the preparation of a card catalog, and proposes also to issue a quarterly bulletin of additions and special items. The installation of new shelving is recommended.

Crete, Neb. The offer of T. H. Miller to give \$10,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site, was formally accepted by the city on Jan. 12. The site will be paid for by public subscription.

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of Jan. 16, with Masonic ceremonies.

Denver (Colo.) P. L. The librarian's report for 1900, presented on Jan. 14, is summarized as showing additions of 4520, and a total of 77,000. The circulation is given as 685,937, of which 61.6 per cent. were adult fiction, and 21.2 per cent. were juvenile fiction. Receipts and expenditures were \$38,080.81.

It is stated that the gain in circulation, since consolidation with the former public library, is 153 per cent., while the use of books in the library is two-fold greater than in 1800.

Des Moines (Ia.) P. L. The Des Moines Library has recently passed through a period of "storm and stress" regarding its internal administration, that seems to have resulted usefully for the principles of civil service. The conflict arose with the expiration of the term of the librarian, Miss Ella McLoney, at the close of the year, when a strong effort against her re-election was made by a faction of the board led by the president, A. P. Fleming, in favor of two local applicants, neither of whom possessed library training or experience. This effort was defeated, and Miss Mc-Loney was re-elected at the annual meeting, but with a reduction of salary from \$1200 to The meeting, which was held in public in the library, was attended by a special delegation of women and taxpayers, who made strong appeals for the present librarian, and condemned the introduction of personal influence into the library service. One of the women speakers said: "I do not understand why politics should enter into the deliberation of this board or why personal friendships should count in the selection of a person for this place. I assure you I know Miss Mc-Loney only as I have met her in this library, but I have seen enough of her and of her work and hear enough of it to appreciate her capabilities and her value to this city in her present position, and in saying this I want it understood that I am talking against a near and dear friend who is a candidate for this place, and because I believe that competency and experience should be rewarded. The question should not be viewed from the standpoint of personal friendships. We should look to the good of the library and the good of the city at large.

Another citizen explained that he had come to the library for another purpose, and had learned upon his arrival there of the effort to depose Miss McLoney. He said: "I cannot believe that it is a purpose seriously entertained by members of this board to depose a woman as worthy as Miss McLoney to make a place for some one wholly without experience. I have no personal acquaintance with Miss McLoney only as I have met her here, but I know from those meetings and from what I have heard of her competency, and want to say that I believe as a citizen and a patron of the library, that I have the right of all good citizens to protest against this action and the deposing of an experienced librarian to make a place for persons without special training for the place.

As a result of the feeling evinced, the reelection of the librarian was secured, the chief candidate for her place, Miss E. K. Matthews, being elected first assistant, the former first and second assistants being reduced to second and third assistants. This action of the board met with general protest through the press, the Des Moines Leader printing an editorial with the caption "For Shame!" which cited the library regulations

providing that all assistants shall submit to a written examination and be appointed by recommendation of the librarian, and continued: "The library board yesterday elected as first assistant librarian one who had complied with no detail of the above rules; who had made no application on a printed form and whose application was not on file; who had submitted to no examination, and who had not been recommended by the librarian, or by the committee on administration, and who, moreover, has had no experience in city library work. The majority of the library board trampled on the rules of its own making, and struck a blow at the efficiency and discipline of the library, the result of which cannot be other than ill." It called upon the board to observe "fair play" and to rescind its action, in respect to "the rights of the assistants already in the library, as well as the rights of the public, which pays for and sustains the library.'

The matter was finally settled on Jan. I by the declination of Miss Matthews to accept the position of first assistant, and the restoration of the library force to its original status. It was explained that Miss Matthews had not understood the exact state of affairs, and that she was unwilling to accept a position that would place her over the heads of library employes of long years of meritorious service, who had earned and deserved promotion.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. The matter of a new library building has been receiving consideration from the library and city authorities. At a meeting of the heads of the city government with the library commission on Jan. 14, the general feeling seemed to be unanimous as to the necessity of a building. It is suggested that an enabling act should be passed by the legislature to allow the library board and the school board to condemn property for this purpose. It was also thought that bonds to the amount of \$750,000 might be issued by the city to provide a building fund.

Gardner, Mass. Levi Heywood Memorial L. Library reports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, were submitted at the board meeting on Jan. 14, and are printed in the local press. The statistics were as follows: Added 450; total 8524. Issued, home use 23,290 (fict. 75%), showing a decrease of 801 from the figures of the year preceding. New subscribers 234. Receipts \$3252.47; expenses \$2056.80. "While the circulation has been steadily increasing during the last 10 years, the increase during the past five years has been much slower than for the preceding five. Unless there should be a decided increase in the population of the town, the gain in circulation in the future will probably continue to be slow."

During the year what is mentioned as "a branch library on a small scale" was maintained at one of the schools through the efforts of one teacher, who drew extra books for her pupils' use and made herself responsible for their return. In the three months of the fall term 62 v. were drawn in this way, of which the home circulation was 430. "The success of her experiment goes to show that the children are glad of good reading, if they can get it readily." and it is suggested that this field of reaching children through the schools should be more fully developed. The librarian strongly recommends that the present age limit of 12 years be abolished, but her suggestion, so fully in line with the best modern practice, is not fully approved by the trustees. The latter, while "inclined to think that the age limit might safely be reduced from 12 to 10, or perhaps 9 years," are not willing to go farther, fearing misbehavior or injury to books by the children.

Hoverhill (Moss.) P. L. The fact that at the close of the year 1900 the library completed its first quarter century has brought out some historical and comparative statis-tics in the local press. The library opened with about 20,000 and circulated 78,757 during its first year; it now contains about 65,000 v. and the circulation for 1900 was 146,840. The total circulation for the period is given as 1,822,003. Comparing the circulation for 1900 with the population, given at the last census of June, 1900, as 37,175, Mr. Moulton writes: "Comparing Haverhill with the principal cities in Massachusetts, this makes us 12th in population among cities, and among the public libraries sixth in size and eighth in circulation. The libraries ahead of us in size are Boston 746,383 vols.; Worcester 125,496; Springfield 115,091: New Bedford 72,508; Forbes 69,515; and in circulation Boston 1,251,541 vols.; Somerville 215,448; Worcester 196,485; Cambridge 175,026; Newton 170,-006; Springfield 164,091; and Fall River 159,745. These figures are taken from the latest printed reports of the libraries.

Various changes in the library have been made since Mr. Moulton's appointment as librarian in October, 1899. These include removal of the age limit, development of the school delivery system begun in 1894, improvement of reference room facilities, display of art exhibits, installation of open shelves for new books, and the establishment of a children's room.

Illinois, State library commission. The bill providing for a state library commission, in which the state library association has been actively interested, has been re-introduced in the state legislature. The association, through its president, Mr. Willcox, has issued a circular urging the necessity of the measure, and it is hoped that the efforts in its behalf may prove successful.

Indiana State L., Indianapolis. (23d rpt.—two years ending Oct. 31, 1900.) This is an interesting and useful report in several fields. It contains in addition to the concise report of the state library a full subject catalog of

the government documents contained in the library, covering 326 pages, and the first biennial report of the state library commission, covering 99 pages, both of which are noted elsewhere. The report gives no statistics of accessions, total number of volumes, or of any other detail of the work of the period except a financial statement and an author list of additions. It is mainly a review of general policy and development, with recommendations of further improvements desired.

Mr. Henry refers to the enactments made by the last General Assembly, in accord with his recommendations, for improving details of library service. These included provision for binding the "Documentary journal" in several volumes of about 1000 volumes each, thus preventing the previous great unwieldiness, and the stamping of the table of contents upon the back of each volume; and the assignment to the state librarian of 150 copies of every state publication except court reports, with provision for their distribution by the librarian to all public and institutional libraries within the state. The two latter enactments have been of great importance, as previous to their passage "it had been quite impossible for any state office to secure a complete set of our publications for any years." It is added: "Not only have the cenyears." ters to which these publications go increased, but the number of documents sent out has multiplied many times. Under the old law we distributed three documents in two years, while under the new law since Jan. 11, 1900, we have distributed 83 publications." ther recommendations are made, including a request for increased funds for book purchases, the revision and simplification of existing library laws, the need of an appropriation for collecting Indiana historical material, and the advisability of permitting books to be loaned to citizens at a distance from the capital, provided proper guarantee is assured.

Directions in which progress has been made

Directions in which progress has been made are in cataloging, through the completion of a dictionary card catalog of U. S. public documents, and the preparation of a card index to the "Documentary journal," both of which are printed as part of the report (see p. 90); and work toward an index to state history as reported in Indiana newspapers and like material.

The "clearing house" scheme, for the utilization of duplicates among the libraries of the state, inaugurated about two years ago, has not met with general response. Among the few libraries represented in it, however, the success has been so great that all others are urged to join in the system. "From the libraries so far co-operating we have received more than 3000 numbers of standard magazines, besides many books, pamphlets, and reports. From the standard magazines received we have distributed more than 600 numbers to the co-operating libraries to complete broken files."

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. The fine new building of the Jersey City Public Library was opened to the public and formally transferred to the city on Jan. 14. The transfer was made with appropriate exercises in the evening in the presence of a large audience. The presentation address was made by Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, president of the board of trustees, and a short speech of acceptance was made by Mayor Hoos. The greater part of the evening was given to the inspection of the building, a bevy of the young women attendants acting as guides and informants. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to Dr. Gordon by the mayor of a handsome gavel in recognition of the devotion and energy given by the former to the interests and development of the library.

The process of removal of the books to the new building occupied but five days, and at the end of that time the 70,000 volumes were completely installed in the new stack.

Leavenworth (Kan.) P. L. The librarian's report for 1900, as summarized in the local press, gives accessions of 611 for the period, with a total of 2816; 14 books and about 50 magazines are recorded as missing. The circulation was 23,989, of which 15,818 was fiction. Receipts \$3658.69; expenses \$1194.50. leaving a library fund of \$2464.10.

Maine State L., Augusta. The report of L. D. Carver, state librarian, is noted in the press. It covers a period of two years, during which time 6291 books and pamphlets have been added; there has also been purchased 2100 v. for the travelling library department. This department has proved a success beyond all expectations. From the 40 libraries in use during six months there has been a circulation of 9000 volumes. It is suggested that the work undertaken by this department might be supplemented through a state library association. "This association a state library association. "This association should include the state library and every free library in the state, together with such other libraries and institutions as may desire to unite with them. The purpose of such association should be to promote the use of books by exchanging or loaning for a definite time books found in one library and needed for temporary use by patrons of another library - the borrowing library or association becoming fully responsible for the proper usage and safe return of the books or manuscripts loaned.

On behalf of the state library commission it is recommended that the fee for use of travelling libraries be reduced from \$5 to \$2.50, and that the laws of 1897 be amended "to authorize small towns to raise and appropriate money for the purpose of securing the free use of a library, located in an adjoining town or city, and to enable two or more adjacent towns to unite in establishing a free library with branches in each town."

During the past two years free libraries

have been established at Mechanic Falls, Thomaston, Readfield, Monmouth, Clinton, Newport, Houlton, Oakland, Scarboro, and Southport. The total number in the state is now 72.

Middletown, N. Y. Thrall L. The fine library building erected for Middletown from the bequest of the late Mrs. S. Marietta Thrall was formally presented to the city on Jan. 4. Its total cost amounted to \$31,300. The building was presented to the mayor in a short speech by John W. Slauson, of the building committee, and the address of the evening was delivered by Hon. William Van Amee. of Middletown.

Nebraska, Library commission for. A bill for a state library commission, prepared under the auspices of the state library association, is pending in the legislature. It is modelled upon the commissions created for Iowa, Wisconsin, and other states, and includes provision for a system of travelling libraries.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. The handsome new library building of the New Britain Institute was dedicated on the afternoon of Jan. 19. The building has been about two years in course of construction, and its total cost, including site, reached \$104,000. was defrayed from the building fund, which was created by careful investment of a yearly amount set aside for the purpose. The resources of the institute are largely derived from legacies amounting to \$163,000, bequeathed to it by the late C. B. Erwin. After the erection of its building, there are still left permanent funds amounting to about \$101,000, the income of which is available for the uses of the institute. It is pointed out by the directors that "under the new conditions the maintenance of the library in the expense of lighting, heating, and janitor work will be very largely increased. In addition to the maintenance of the building, there will also need to be an increase in the library force, so that the income will be nearly all required to pay the operating expenses. It is to be hoped that the city and town will see their way clear to make a liberal appropriation, so that the institute may enlarge its usefulness by being able to purchase annually a reasonable amount of books for the free use of the public, for whose benefit the institute and library has been established

The new building has a present book capacity of 75,000 v., or nearly four times the present number of volumes, with provision for extension to a capacity of 100,000 v. It is an imposing structure, classic in general outlines, built of buff brick, with granite base and black slate roof. On the first floor is the main reading room, 35 x 40 feet, the general reference room, 14 x 25, a patents room, children's room and delivery room, each 14 x 16, and a librarian's office 12 x 12. There is also

a cataloging room and work room. The second floor is mainly devoted to an assembly hall, 32 x 50, with accommodations for 200 persons; there are also a directors' room, art room and historical 100m. The basement is given to a newspaper room, and the usual storage, janitor's and toilet accommodations. The stack building is a separate fireproof structure, 35 x 42 in dimensions. It was equipped by the Library Bureau, and contains three floors, with provision for a fourth if required. Each floor gives shelving for 25,000 volumes.

New Hampshire State L., Concord. -two years ending May 31, 1900.) most interesting and suggestive report, covering not only the record of two years' work, but touching upon broad plans for the future. The chief statistics are as follows: Added 13,249; total 62,059. In addition unbound volumes are given as 31,794, and periodicals as 11,671. The library expenses for 1898-99 were \$17,424.80; for 1899-1900 \$17,-203.92. The present state of the various departments—law, historical, medical, religious, etc. - is briefly noted. During the period the subject-author card catalog was completed, containing in all about 87,000 cards. Work upon a printed catalog was at once begun. "In connection with the card catalog. there has been prepared a classed subject-list of all books in the library belonging bibliographically to New Hampshire. The idea in preparing this list has been to furnish a foundation for a complete printed bibliography of the state." This is regarded as of great importance, and a legislative appropriation for the purpose is recommended.

Mr. Chase touches at some length upon the relations that should exist between the state library and the libraries and citizens of the state, emphasizing the function of the state library as a center of public influence and service. The development of the state collection to be a depository of all books not found in public libraries, and the necessity of a freedom of use that will make such books accessible to all citizens are points of special importance; and it is pointed out that "the state library is already making rapid prog-ress" along these lines, both in purchases and in the plan of loaning books through the public libraries of the state. The trustees also emphasize the need of a broad conception of the library's function and touch upon the development in this direction that the future is likely to show.

New Orleans, La. The opening address of the winter session of the Round Table Club, of New Orleans, was delivered by William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial and Fisk Free Libraries on "The 20th century library."

New York City. Webster F. C. L. (Rpt.; in 9th rpt. East Side House, Jan. 1, 1901.)

Added "over 1600"; total 10,840. Issued, home use "over 91,000"; total registration 13,-380. An interesting and suggestive report, showing high standards and varied methods for reaching a constituency that sadly needs the help the settlement can give it.

The circulation shows a gain of 20,000, but circulation alone "is not the chief work of the library." "More care than ever has systematically been taken to suit the right books to the right people. Special shelves have been set apart for special sets of people, and much time and thought have been devoted to the making and using of lists of books for particular purposes. The aim is to so sysparticular purposes. tematize the work that special attention may be given to a very large number of people."
An additional room has been added to the library's quarters, and two new members have been added to the staff, which now numbers five librarians and three boys. room is mainly given up to co-operative work "Here are the special with the schools. shelves and cases of books which have been selected for certain of the children. Here are the collections of various kinds, of minerals, of curious books, of anatomical models, of historical relics, and of the many things gathered together to show in a practical manner something of the life, the manners and customs of those countries which these children are obliged to study." Numerous exhibits illustrating countries and other subjects were held through the year, and teachers bear witness to the helpfulness of the work. Of the 617 teachers of the neighborhood 276 use the library, and 129 are systematic borrowers of books and influence their pupils in the same direction. "Indeed, not less than 2300 boys and girls have come to the library for books within 12 months, upon the recommendation of their teachers. Nearly 50 per cent. of the teachers use this library in some way. lations with churches, clubs, and other cen-ters of educational influence have been de-veloped as far as possible. "A fruitful work is that of getting technical books for boys which bear upon their specialties and which help them to become better workmen." The Bohemian department has been always especially appreciated, and during the year its circulation reached 2593 volumes. "Many of the Bohemians, cigar makers, pearl button workmen, bakers, etc., have read every book in the little collection." It is urged that this department should be at least doubled. Mr. Gaillard adds: "Each line of work now planned should be permanent and should receive its full share of attention. Every bit of work and every cent of money spent in this work of education and cultivation shows a direct return."

New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. The city Board of Estimate, at its meeting on Jan. 30, took action on the new library building in course of construction

in Bryant park. A report was received from Comptroller Coler recommending that corporate stock to the amount of \$2,850,000 be issued for the building of the library. The city has already decided to spend \$40,000 for the removal of the old reservoir, which will bring the total cost of the library up to \$3,390,000. The appropriation was unanimously authorized. The question as to whether the library should be built of marble or sandstone was raised, and Mayor Van Wyck expressed himself as strongly in favor of "appropriating a little more in order to have the library built of marble. It should be a lasting manument to the city."

An exhibition of old documents relating to the history of the city was opened to the public in the Lenox Library on Jan. 21. The exhibit is mainly made up of material from the library's collection, but a number of early deeds and other manuscripts have also been lent for the purpose by private owners. The two exhibits which attract most general attention are the original parchments of the Dongan and Montgomeric charters of the "Province of New-York," dated respectively 1686 and 1731. These two parchments are the property of the city government. The exhibit is arranged by periods and is displayed in glass showcases.

A bill was introduced into the state legislature on Feb. 13, permitting the library corporations in the city of New York to convey their property to the New York Public Library. Two-thirds of the members of other library corporations must consent to such amalgamation. The Regents of the state are authorized to accept a surrender of such library corporation charters and discharge the directors thereof from their trusts.

Ottumwa, Ia. The conditions upon which Mr. Carnegie's library offer of \$50,000 was made last year have been fulfilled by the decision that the city shall appropriate \$5000 annually for library maintenance. The provision of a site for the building is also agreed upon, and on Jan. 7 Mr. Carnegie instructed the library board to draw upon him at its convenience. The selection of plans will be promptly undertaken, and it is hoped to have the building under way early in the spring.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. Mr. William Arthur Gallup, who gave the equipment for the children's room, recently fitted up, has been elected trustee for three years in the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Robinson.

In his recent inaugural address the mayor of North Adams paid an interesting tribute to the usefulness of the library. He said:
"This institution was never more appreciated by our people than at the present time, and never under better management or doing better work. The number of books taken from the library the past year was 72,962, an increase of 7000 over any previous year and the largest during the existence of the library.

The number of readers the past year was 59,111. The number of books in the library is now 17,942, 1475 having been added the past year. The library now touches all classes of our people, from the man who leaves his pickaxe at the door while he goes in to read, to the professional man looking up some subject of study."

Portland (Ore.) P. L. The library was opened for the free circulation of books on Jan. 7.

Raleigh, N. C. Olivia Raney Memorial L. The Olivia Raney Memorial Library, given to the city of Raleigh by Richard Beverley Raney as a memorial to his wife, was opened to the public on the evening of Jan. 24, when dedication services were held in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Raney, the giver, was unable to be present, owing to illness. The chief address was by Rev. M. M. Marshall, rector of Christ Church, who spoke of the life and character of Mrs. Raney, in whose memory the library was established, and of the equipment and purpose of the institution. At the close of the exercises the library building was inspected throughout by the guests.

The building is centrally placed on a site overlooking the capital grounds. It is 45 x 91 feet, three storied, with a basement, and built of cream-colored brick, with red tile roof. The entrance is by a brownstone portico, of the Corinthian-Doric order. On the first floor are two stores, the rent from which will be used for library maintenance, a trustees' room, and the rooms of the librarian, who will reside in the building. The second floor is devoted to the library quarters, with an open access book room and reading room combined, 62 x 42 feet, a men's smoking-room, ladies' reception room, and librarian's office. The third floor contains a music hall, which will be rented for approved purposes, and thus provide another source of income.

The library contains 5000 volumes, mainly based on the "A. L. A. catalog"; it has been cataloged and organized under the direction of Miss Jane H. Abbott, of Lincoln, Neb. The librarian is Miss Jennie H. Coffin, for many years a friend of Mrs. Raney, and the assistant librarian is Miss Theodora Marshall. It is estimated that the rental of the building will give an income of about \$1500 a year; to this Mr. Raney will contribute as much in addition as may be required, and it was suggested at the dedication exercises that some city support might also be secured if legal sanction could be obtained.

The regulations provide that the library shall be free for reference and home use to all white people of the city. It is understood to be the first free circulating library in North Carolina. It is open every week day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. At the board meeting held on Jan. 13, the librarian's report for

the year 1900 was submitted. The press summary gives the year's accessions as 10,000 v., with a total of 145,000; and the total issue of books and periodicals as 982,540 v., of which 700,000 were for home use. In various public schools and Sunday-schools the library has placed collections of books numbering from 50 to 300 volumes, books are delivered at stations throughout the city and one branch has been established. A Polish branch has also been opened. The purchase of six more sets of supplementary reading for the public schools has been authorized by the book committee, duplicating sets which have proved most popular, and raising the total to over 275 sets.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. The offer of Mr. Carnegie to give \$200,000 for a library building to replace the structure destroyed by fire on Jan. 2 has been a subject of great local interest and appreciation. The offer was accepted by the city council on Jan. 6. At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 7 resolutions of thanks were passed, and the press seems absolutely unanimous in its appreciation and approval of the offer. Immediately after the destruction of the old building the following telegram was sent to Mr. Carnegie on behalf of the library and the city: "Seattle Public Library and its building totally destroyed by fire this morning. authorities willing to purchase site and guarantee \$50,000 annually for maintenance. you give Seattle a library building?" An answer was received stating that it was pre-sumed that the expression "\$50,000 a year" was "an error in transmission. Later telegrams made clear that the city was fully prepared to guarantee that amount yearly, and finally Mr. Carnegie telegraphed: "I like finally Mr. Carnegie telegraphed: your pluck offering \$50,000 yearly for library purposes. You may build up to cost \$200,000, which I shall provide as needed. Be sure to have spare grounds about building for additions, which Seattle's brilliant future will surely require.

The work of building up a new collection of books has been promptly undertaken by Librarian C. W. Smith. An additional appropriation of \$5000 has been asked from the city council, and it is intended to make purchases in lots that can be expeditiously handled. Arrangements have also been made for the rental of a part of the old building of the University of Seattle as temporary quarters for the library during its process of reorganization.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (10th rpt., 1900.) Added 2545; total 37,924. Issued, home use 110,007 (fict., incl., juv. fict., 73.18%); lib. use 4626. New registration 2034; total cards in force 7676. Receipts \$13,001.25; expenses \$11,543.38.

The circulation showed a decrease, as in the two years preceding, which is partly attributed to local epidemics of disease. "Judging from the increased number of registrations and some other indications, it is believed the coming year will show a steady upward tendency." The working force of the library was somewhat reduced during the year, and although expenditures were thus kept within appropriation limits some important matters of detail was necessarily blocked and extra labor was entailed upon the staff. The trustees make a strong appeal for an increase of the yearly appropriation to \$15,000, and deprecate "the unwise enforcement of a fierce economy whereby the library is rendered unable to meet the wants of the public."

University of California, Berkeley. (Rpt.—two years ending June 30, 1900; in President's rpt., 1898-1900, p. 85.) The report is submitted by Assistant Librarian J. D. Layman, in the absence of the librarian, J. C. Rowell. It records additions of 8246 v., of which 3988 were purchases, giving a total of 80,224 cataloged books. "The loss of books continues. In two years 388 have disappeared and 88 reappeared, leaving a net loss of 300. This is almost as great as the total previous net loss of 342 reported on Oct. 5, 1808."

Mr. Layman makes several recommendations: that the library rules be modified to give greater privileges to students as they advance, i. e., permitting the issue of one book at a time to a freshman, two books to a sophomore, three books to a junior, four to a senior, and five to a graduate student; that appropriations for repairs to the library should be available promptly on the closing of the college; that the appropriation made to the librarian for purchase of books should equal or exceed that made to the head of any other department; that access to the stack be restricted, as soon as additional assistants can be arranged for; that the periodical list be increased.

The absence of Mr. Rowell on eight months' leave of absence, and the resignation of reference librarian C. K. Jones to join the staff of the Library of Congress, are noted, with the comment that "in our library, with our limited number of assistants, with our open shelf system, with the unchecked selfishness of certain borrowers, and with no elevators, the librarian and assistants run great risks of mental and physical collapse."

University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor. (Rpt. — Oct. 1, 1899-June 30, 1900.) Added 12,256, of which 9595 were accessions to the general library; total 145,460, of which 114.-874 are in the general library. Appropriation for book purchases \$15,000. Recorded circulation 152,056, of which 8500 were drawn for home use by professors. This is an increase of five per cent. over the year 1898-1899, but represents only about one-half the book room have given much better facilities

for the arrangement of the books, previously greatly crowded.

Mr. Davis refers to the loss of seven volumes during the year. He adds: "In my reports for 1894 and 1895 the following volumes were reported as lost; viz.: Carlyle's "Critical and miscellaneous essays," 4 vols.; Emerson's works, 6 vols.; and some others that it is not necessary for my purpose that I should name now.

"Last fall I received the following brief note:

COVINGTON, KENTUCEY, Nov. 2, 1899.

Librarian, U. M.

To-day expressed books prepaid for which am indebted. L. M. WHITE.

"The books arrived and proved to be those named above, and which had been reported lost in the years 1894 and 1895, with the addition of four others that we had not missed, and one volume that had never belonged to us. In most cases the title-page on which the library stamp is placed had been torn out, and efforts had been made to erase all of our marks of ownership." Efforts to trace the identity of the sender were unsuccessful, but "by whatever pressure the so-called Mr. White was moved to return the books he had succeeded in purloining, we are glad he did so, and wish that some pressure might be operative to prevent the abstraction of books."

Van Wert, O. Brumback P. L. The handsome library given to Van Wert, the county seat of Van Wert county, for the use of residents of the city and county, by the family of the late John S. Brumback, was dedicated on Jan. 1, 1901. The library was founded by Mr. Brumback, and his heirs carried out his intentions in completing it and transferring it to the county. The building, which cost about \$50,000, is situated in an attractive park and is a handsome graystone structure in the Gothic style. A writer in the Dial, Jan. 16, speaks of the interest of this library in its character of a county institution. He says:

"Most of the cities and many of the larger towns and villages of our country have their public libraries; it remained for this Ohio county to inaugurate a movement that may eventually bring library privileges where they are most needed, viz., to the rural districts.

"The library is named the Brumback Library, in honor of its founder, the late J. S. Brumback, a prominent and wealthy citizen. A special law made possible by the Brumback heirs was passed by the Ohio legislature, providing for the maintenance of the library by the county, and this was almost unanimously favored and approved by the people throughout the county concerned. The library building has a capacity of 100,000 volumes, represents a value of \$50,000, and under the new decennial appraisement will have an annual income of \$8000.

"Two thoughts which were especially emphasized in the dedicatory exercises may be worth repeating here: First, we have in the bequest of a county library one of the few

philanthropies that tend to benefit all the people—country as well as town. Our philanthropy has heretofore directed its efforts chiefly to the elevation of the city or town only. Second, the recent census, which shows how great during the past decade has been the migration from county to city, is an appeal to American citizenship to look in the future more to the welfare and enlightenment of our great rural population, the bone and sinew of our national life."

FOREIGN.

Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris. The authorities of the Bibliothèque Mazarine are making a special effort to complete the extensive series of "Mazarinades" which they already possess. The set of those which were printed in Paris is almost complete, and an appeal is now made for copies of such pamphlets against the great cardinal as appeared in various small towns and cities of the provinces. From 1648 to 1652 the stream of "Mazarinades" in France, as of Civil War tracts in England, was in full tide, and a complete bibliography would form a work of great interest to a student of the period. — Athenaeum, Jan. 10.

Lindsay (Ontario, Can.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added by purchase 266, at a cost of \$264.72; by gifts 79; total 3366. Issued 16,823. "There has been a decided increase in the departments of history, biography, voyages, science and fiction, and a falling off in general literature, miscellaneous, and poetry. The proportion of fiction circulation to non-fiction is about 2 to 1." The present total membership is 989. Receipts and expenses for the year were \$1113.77. "Much larger quarters are necessary, if the library is to develop as it should." Efforts were made during the year to secure rooms in the town building, but without results.

Montreal, Can. The matter of establishing a public library was considered at a meeting of the finance committee of the city council on Jan. 15. Two suggestions were presented—that the Chateau de Ramezay collection be made a nucleus of a public library and given city support; or that such a library be created by amalgamation of existing libraries, including those of Fraser Institute, the Historical Society, Mechanics' Institute, Chateau de Ramezay, Fine Arts Association, and the Museum of National History. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to report on the possibilities of either of these plans; but no action by the city authorities was recommended.

Worcester (Eng.) Cathedral L. FLOYER. J. K. A thousand years of a cathedral library. (In The Reliquary, January, 1901. 7:11-26) il.

An interesting account of the formation of

the Worcester Cathedral Library. The first record of the library is the presentation of a book by King Offa in A.D. 780. In 1464 there was a regular endowment for the acquisition of books. By its rules the library was to be open every day two hours before and two hours after nine "to any person wishing to consult it for the sake of erudition." An-other rule of this period provided that "if any book were missing through neglect of the keeper, he was to pay the value of it within a month, or forfeit 40 shillings above its value, one half to the bishop and the other half to the sacrist, the latter having power to retain the librarian's salary till another book was purchased and the fine paid." In 1660 the librarian was deprived of his salary, and it was only restored to him after 10 years, when he was ordered to make an exact survey of the books on the first Monday of every month. "In 1680 it was ordered that fees to be paid by every official and servant on the Cathedral foundation at their installation or appointment should go to the support of the library." In 1683 the burial fees for interment in the cathedral were applied to the use of the library, and in the following year the fees for the setting up of monuments in the cathedral were applied to the same end. In 1685 the fines of the dean and prebendaries for every week of non-residence during their appointed times and the fees for burial in the cloisters were added. Five years later a new burial ground was laid out on the north side of the cathedral church, and half the burial fees were to go to the use of the "More than five hundred years ago the library had an embryo 'accession book' for a rule provided that an inventory of books be kept, specifying the value of each, and any new book added to the stock was to be immediately chained, and entered by its true title in the inventory, and on the first visit of the bishop to be certified to him by the sacrist or keeper, and inserted also in the bishop's inventory.

Practical Hotes.

Auxiliary Book-Guide. (Described in Official Gasette of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 8, 1901, 94:334) il.

A device for inserting index reference slips between the leaves of a book.

BOOK-OPEN-HOLDING DEVICE. (Described in Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 29, 1901, 94:887.)

The device is a single piece of wire adapted to hold open a book.

BOOK-SIGNATURE GATHERER. (Described in Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, Van. 8, 1901, 94:385) il.

Gifts and Bequests.

Ashland, Wis. Vaughn L. By the will of the late Mrs. Vaughn-Marquis, the Vaughn Library, valued at \$60,000 is left to the city of Ashland.

Aurora (III.) P. L. On Jan. 18 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie would give \$50,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee a maintenance fund of \$6000 a year. As the library already has an excellent site, and the income from the present library tax is \$6000 a year, all the requirements of Mr. Carnegie were fulfilled in advance, and there will probably be no delay in carrying out his intentions.

Conneaut, O. It was announced on Jan. 14 that Andrew Carnegie had offered to establish a \$100,000 public library in Conneaut. The city is to be the headquarters of the projected new tube works of the Carnegie Company. The usual conditions, that the city provide a site and guarantee maintenance, are imposed.

Derby, Ct. On Jan. 30 it was announced that Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood, of Boston, had offered to present to the town a fully equipped public library building. The only condition to the gift was that the city should agree to maintain the library, and that \$5000 be raised for a book fund, to which sum the donors would add an equal amount. A site for the building has already been purchased by Col. and Mrs. Wood, and plans are now being prepared. The city authorities have shown cordial appreciation of the gift, and have appropriated \$2000 toward the book fund.

Dubuque (Ia.) P. L. On Jan. 8 F. D. Stout, of Dubuque, offered to provide a suitable site for the library building offered by Andrew Carnegie. The site is given by Mr. Stout in memory of his father. It is well situated, and valued at about \$17,000. The gift was promptly accepted by the library trustees.

Goshen, Ind. On Jan. 18 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$15,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee a yearly maintenance fund, the amount of which is not stated. It is stated that Goshen is the first city of less than 15,000 population that has received a Carnegie library gift.

Grand Junction, Colo. On Jan. 24 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to increase his gift for a library building from \$5000 to \$8000. It is hoped that the building may be completed by April.

Greenwich (Ct.) P. L. The Greenwich reading room and library, which was provided with a home some years ago by Mrs. A. A. Anderson, of New York, has been endowed with \$25,000 contributed by wealthy New Yorkers.

Hinsdale (Mass.) P. L. By the will of John W. Curtice, of Washington, D. C., for many years a resident merchant in Hinsdale, Mass., the public library of that town will receive \$5000, to be known as the "Curtice fund," the income to be used for the purchase of books.

Iowa Falls, Ia. E. S. Ellsworth, of Iowa Falls, has offered to crect for that city a fine public library building, provided the city will furnish a suitable site.

Lewiston, Me. On Jan. 19 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$30,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and appropriate \$3000 annually for maintenance. At a special meeting of the city government on Jan. 28 it was unanimously decided to accept the offer, and a resolution was passed providing for selection and acceptance of a site and for appropriation of \$5000 for library maintenance. This increase in the maintenance fund will, by the terms of Mr. Carnegie's offer, result in the gift from him of \$50,000 instead of the \$30,000 first contemplated.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. The library trustees have received from Hon. Elisha D. Converse, of Malden, a gift of \$125,000, to be known as the Elisha and Mary D. Converse Endowment Fund. The handsome library building, which cost \$125,000, was presented to the city a few years ago as a memorial to his oldest son. In referring to the library in his recent inaugural address Mayor Dean said: "A peculiar feature of this gift, in which it differs from funds which are held by many institutions, is that it is given with conditions that will enable its income to be used freely in any direction in which it may conduce to the welfare of the library. There are no narrow restrictions which may leave some departments to languish while others are overfed. The broad intentions of the gift are worthy of the givers."

Marquette (Mich.) P. L. On Jan. 20 a gift of \$5000 was made toward a new library building by a friend whose identity has not been made public,

Pekin (Ill.) P. L. On Jan. 16 the library board accepted the gift of a site for the proposed Carnegie library building, made by George Herget, of Pekin. The selection of plans for a building will be promptly undertaken.

Plymouth (Mass.) P. L. On Jan. 19 it was announced that the heirs of the late William G. Russell, of Boston, had offered to erect a new library building to cost about \$20,000 as a memorial to their father and mother. A central site has already been selected.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. The library has received a gift of \$3000 from a friend whose

identity is not made public. It is to be invested, and the income devoted to the purchase of books.

Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries, Norfolk, Va. Andrew Carnegie has made another gift of \$1000 toward the system of travelling libraries conducted by the Seaboard Air Line under the charge of Mrs. E. B. Heard.

Sioux Falls, S. D. It was announced on Feb. 3 that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$25,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and appropriate \$2500 for maintenance.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. On Jan. 17 Andrew Carnegie expressed his willingness to give \$200,000 to the city of Syracuse for a new library building, on condition that the city furnish a site and guarantee \$30,000 yearly for maintenance. Later the gift was raised to \$260,000. The offer was immediately accepted by the city authorities, and the matter of deciding upon a site, etc., have been already given consideration. The yearly appropriation is but little in excess of the present sum given to the library's maintenance. The library trustees have recommended the use of the present site, with purchase of additional land adjoining.

Upper Iowa University, Fayette. On Jan. 16 it was announced that the university authorities had received from Andrew Carnegie a check for \$25,000. It will be devoted to library purposes—probably for a new building—although no direct stipulation as to its use was made.

Windsor (Ct.) L. Assoc. A gift of \$4000 toward the library building fund has been made by Miss Olivia Pierson; a further gift of \$1000 has also been offered by a friend whose name is not disclosed.

Windsor (Vt.) L. 4. By the will of the late Charles C. Beaman of New York, the library received a bequest of \$2000.

Librarians.

BARRON, Miss Lucy, of Manning, S. C., was on Jan. 22 elected state librarian of South Carolina for a two years' term at a salary of \$800 per year. The election was made by the state legislature, on a third ballot. There were 10 applicants, all women, whose nominations were presented.

BASSETT, Homer F., for nearly 30 years librarian of the Bronson Library, of Waterbury, Ct., resigned from that post on Feb. 2, when he was appointed librarian emeritus at a salary of \$800 a year. He has been succeeded by Miss Helen Sperry. Mr. Bassett is now in his 75th year, and his retirement is due to ill health and to a desire for rest and study.

Bostwick, Arthur E., for the past two years librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, accepted on Jan. 21 the position of superintendent of circulation in the New York Public Library, a place created in view of the pending consolidation of the city circulating libraries with the larger institution. Mr. Bostwick's resignation takes effect Feb. 1, but he has expressed his willingness to give a part of his time to the direction of the Brooklyn library until his successor has been chosen. On Jan. 30 Mr. Bostwick received from the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library the gift of a set of cuff links and studs, "in token of affection and esteem."

FARR, Miss Mary Parry, formerly of the Drexel Institute Library School staff, is now engaged in cataloging the library of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City.

FREAR, Cornelius, of Dover, has been appointed by Governor Hunn state librarian of Delaware, succeeding Thomas Jefferson, whose term of office expired on Feb. 12. The appointment is for a term of four years, at a salary of \$500 a year. Mr. Frear is a law student in Dover.

GRIGGS, Miss Margaret, of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '99, having completed her work at the Library of Pennsylvania University, became a member of the Pratt Institute Library staff in January.

HAMILTON, Morris R., for 15 years state librarian of New Jersey, died at the home of his son-in-law in Trenton on Jan. 23. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24, 1820, and came of a well-known New Jersey family, his father having been quartermaster general of the state for 25 years. In 1839 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and in 1842 he was admitted to the bar. He practised law for several years, and later received an appointment in the Philadelphia post-office, which he gave up in 1849 to become editor of the Trenton True American. Mr. Hamilton's journalistic career lasted for more than 40 years, and brought him into connection with various newspapers in the east and west. He was elected state librarian on Feb. 27, 1884, and held that office until Feb. 1, 1899, when he was succeeded by H. C. Buchanan. For many years Mr. Hamilton was one of the most familiar figures about the New Jersey state capitol, and he was always active and interested in political and social circles. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of Masonic and other societies, and had special pride in his distinction as the second oldest living graduate of Princeton, whose commencements he had attended with but one exception since his graduation in 1839. He always emphasized the coincidence that his birthday was identical with that of Queen Victoria, though one year later; and he had

a favorite prediction that death would come to both at the same time — which was indeed practically fulfilled, with a difference of but 12 hours.

HUBBELL, Miss Jennie P., was on Jan. 19 elected librarian of the Rockford (III.) Public Library. Miss Hubbell has for nine years been a member of the library force, and has taken the summer course in library economy conducted at Madison, Wis., by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

SEWALL, Willis F., for several years librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Library, from which he resigned owing to ill health, has regained his health through the influence of a thorough rest and now expects to re-enter the library field.

Sperry, Miss Helen, graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, with honor, class of '94. has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa., and has been appointed librarian of the Bronson Library in Waterbury, Ct., succeeding Homer Bassett, now librarian emeritus. Miss Sperry was for several years a valued assistant in the Bronson Library, and her appointment meets with general local approval. In 1894, after graduating from the Library School, she entered the Carnegie Library, at Braddock, Pa., where the next year she was appointed librarian. This position she held for three years, when she resigned to take charge of the Homestead Carnegie Library. Miss Sperry is a native of Waterbury, and has a thorough appreciation of its local conditions and opportunities for library development.

Thomson, Miss Frances Danner, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has resigned her position at the Jacob Tome Institute Library to accept one in the Y. W. C. A. Library, New York City.

TITUS, Miss Mary V., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, has been engaged to assist in the cataloging of the newly organized Public Library of Trenton, N. J.

WADDELL, Miss Nina T., of the Armour Institute Library, class of '97, has joined the staff of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library as second assistant librarian.

WATTS, Miss Florence A., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '99, has resigned her position on the staff of that library to accept one as cataloger in the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes Barré, Pa. Her place was filled in the Pratt Institute Library by Miss Lida V. Thompson, of the same class.

WILCOX-SAXTON. Miss Ida Louise Saxton, B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, class of 1900, and Mr. Albert Henry Wilcox, of Rochester, N. Y., were married Dec. 26, 1900, at Clyde, N. Y.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. Tome III. Andrà-Aristophile. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1899 [1900] 1-1238 col. 8°.

Dates of sheet printing: Décembre, 1899-Avril, 1999.

The Boston Book Co.'s Bulletin of Bibliography for January contains a first instalment of a "List of fiction in the French language, contained in the Revue des Deux Mondes, 1856-1899," in execution of the suggestion made by Mr. Beer in the Library Journal for September last (25:570). The list is compiled by the New Haven (Ct.) Public Library. Mr. Cole continues his supplementary list on "Bermuda in periodical literature," and there is a fourth section of Miss Medlicott's list on "Oliver Cromwell," and the usual quarterly index to reference lists published by libraries.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Monthly bulletin, v. 5, nos. 8-9, Oct.-Nov., 1900: Additions to the library from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1900.

Contains no. 12 in the series of reading lists on "Contemporary biography," devoted to sovereigns and rulers.

THE Open Shelf, published by the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, prints in its quarterly issue for January a good reference list (4½ col.) of books and articles dealing with the Madonna in art.

FISK FREE AND PUBLIC L., New Orleans, La.
Finding list of books added Jan. I to Sept.
30, 1900. New Orleans, 1900. 20 p. O.
A D. C. classed list. Most of the entries include date and place of publication.

INDIANAFOLIS (Ind.) P. L. has issued "A selected missionary list," in two small, neatly made pamphlets. Part I is devoted to general works; part 2 to missions in various countries; both being prepared by Miss Jessie Allen, reference librarian.

MANCHESTER (Eng.) P. F. Ls. Index to the Owen mss. in the Free Reference Library, comp. by Ernest Axon, asst. librarian. Manchester, 1900. 26 p. O. (Occasional lists, no. 6.)

This collection, which was purchased by the Manchester Library in 1899, was gathered by John Owen, known locally as "Old Mortality," during some 50 years, and consists of 80 folio volumes of historical and genealogical material relating to Manchester and its vicinity. The Athenaeum says: "The value of

the collection of this Lancashire worthy deserves to be appreciated outside Lancashire, for it is of great genealogical and archæological value for other parts of the north of England as well, including especially the Isle of Man. The Manchester Corporation is to be congratulated on its public spirit in securing the mss." The collection includes church notes and sketches, transcripts of registers, and rubbings and transliterations of inscriptions. The index is compact, adequate, and well-arranged, and is prefaced by a short account of the collection, abridged from a more extended paper by Mr. Axon.

Medford, 1901. 33 p. O.

Medford, 1901. 33 p. O.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for January devotes its special reading list to Music.

TUFFS L., Weymouth, Mass. Class list no. 1: English fiction, 1879-1900. Weymouth, Mass., October, 1900. 2+66 p. l. O. 10c. A title-a-line author list.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Bulletin no. 3: New book list and library notes, Jan. 25, 1001. Madison, 1901. 16 p. O.

The book list gives a good selection of recent publications for libraries with small book funds.

CHANGED TITLES.

"Les romantiques," by Edmond Rostand, translated by Mary Hendee, was published as "The romancers" in 1899 by the Doubleday & McClure Co. The same play, translated in verse by George Fleming, was published as "The fantasticks" by R. H. Russell in 1999.

"Lichtenstein," by Wilhelm Hauff, has been published in English under at least two titles by different translators: "Lichtenstein," adapted for English readers by L. L. Weedon (London: Ernest Nister, 1899), and "Marie of Lichtenstein," translated by R. J. Craig (London: Digby, Long & Co., 1807).

(London: Digby, Long & Co., 1897).

"Picturesque tours in America" and "The land we live in," both edited by Rev. Edward T. Bromfield, D.D., are the same book, printed from the same plates. Under the first title it was published by R. Worthington (New York, 1885) and under the second by Worthington Co. (New York, 1891).

S: H. R.

FULL NAMES.

Catalogers may be interested to know that the Navy Register for 1901 introduces the innovation of printing the officers' names in full. As the Register includes all living officers of the Navy, both active and retired, it will be likely to furnish the solution of some hitherto unsolved initials.

W: S. BURNS.
Office of Superintendent of Documents,
Washington, D. C.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Barr, William Miller (A catechism on the combustion of coal . . .);
Benjamin, Dana Howard (The launderer);

Benjamin, Dana Howard (The launderer); Birbeck, Christopher Joseph (Select recitations, orations, and dramatic scenes); Blaisdell, Albert Franklin (The story of

American history . . .); Boyd, James Penny (The Paris exposition of

Brewer, Abraham T., and Laubscher, Gustav Adolf (Ohio corporations other than municipal . . .);

Buell, Charles Edward (Industrial liberty); Burton, Charles David (Checking systems); Carpenter, Albert Emerson (Plain instructions in hypnotism and mesmerism); Colby, William Irving (Der lehrer);

Cossar, Andrew Oliver (Crisis in life);
Cushing, Herbert Howard, tr. of Böhm, A.
A., and Davidoff, M. von (A text-book of histology . . .);

histology . . .);
Davies, Charles Huntington (From slavery to freedom . . .);

Dellenbaugh, Frederick Samuel (The North Americans of yesterday . . .); Dickson, Sallie O'Hear (Reuben Delton,

preacher . . .); Estabrook, Charles Edward (Laws of Wisconsin relating to the organization and government of cities . . .);

Farrah, Albert John, and Dwyer, John William (Cases on the law of husband and wife);

Foster, Lovelace Savidge (From error's chains . . .);

Fox, William Fletcher (One thousand trite

sayings . . .); Granniss, Anna Jane (Speedwell); Grayston, David Eade (Half hours with the

muses); Hopkins, Pauline Elizabeth (Contending forces);

Huber, Gotthelf Carl, ed. of, Böhm, A. A., and Davidoff, M. von (A text-book of histology . . .); Ingler, Francis Mario 1 (Quiz-manual on per-

Ingler, Francis Marion (Quiz-manual on personal property);

James, Charles Fenton (Documentary history of the struggle for religious liberty in Virginia);

Johnston, James Chew (Atlas of venereal and skin diseases);

Kirn, George John (Religion a rational demand);

Laut, Agnes Christina (Lords of the north); McMullen, Daniel Yesward (The experiences of a "little" man); Mahaffey, James Ervin (Confusion untangled

from Eden to glory); Miller, Frank Edward (Indian club swing-

ing);
Morris, Henry Crittenden (The history of colonization from the earliest times to the present day);

Morton, Oren Frederic (Under the cottonwoods);

Rice, Augustus Ephraim (Practical bank advertising);

Sellander, Henry Wencel (Sellander's lightning calculator . . .);

Sellers, James Freeman (An elementary treatise on qualitative chemical analysis); Shanklin, Imelda Maud (The laborer and his hire);

Shonnard, Frederic, and Spooner, Walter Whipple (History of Westchester county, N. Y. . . .);

Snyder, William Henry, and Palmer, Irving Ossian (One thousand problems in physics);

Sowell, Andrew Jackson (Early settlers and Indian fighters of southwest Texas); Spencer, Solomon Hogue (Death and the fu-

ture state); Stevenson, William Yorke (The joys of

sport); Sutherland, Howard Vigne (Jacinta, a Californian idvll, and other verses);

fornian idyll, and other verses); Van Devanter, James Nichols (History of the Augusta church from 1737 to 1900); Walton, Joseph Solomon (Conrad Weiser and the Indian policy of colonial Pennsyl-

and the Indian policy of colonial Pennsylvania);
Wisely, John Benjamin (Studies in the science of English grammar);

Wooten, Dudley Goodall (A complete history of Texas . . .).

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library.

Baker, George Albert (The St. Joseph-Kankakee portage); Barnes, William Abner (Psychology, hypno-

Barnes, William Abner (Psychology, hypnotism, personal magnetism and clairvoyance);

Cannon, James Graham (Clearing-houses); Cary, Melbert Brinckerhoff (The Connecticut constitution);

Cook, Frederick Albert (Through the first Antarctic night, etc.);

Dale, Edward Irving, and Kent, Edward E. (History and genealogy of the Kent family);

Fulton, Robert Irving, and Trueblood, Thomas Clarkson (Patriotic eloquence relating to the Spanish-American war); Goodhue, Edward Solon (Beneath Hawaiian

palms and stars); Gookin, Frederick William (A liberty cate-

Hess, Henry Egmont (A catalog of the library of the Insurance Library Association of Boston);

Hibbard, George Sayse (Rupert, Vt., historical and descriptive, 1761-1898);

Hoadley, George Arthur (A brief course in general physics, elementary and applied); Hoffman, Frederick Ludwig (History of the

Prudential Insurance Company of America);

Hopkins, James Herron (A history of political parties in the United States);

Lewis John Frederick (Skating and the Philadelphia Skating Club); McLaughlin, James Fairfax (College days at

Georgetown); Morris, Henry Crittenden (The history of

colonization):
Nelson, Samuel Armstrong (The A B C of

Wall street);
Painter, Lydia Ethel Farmer (The chatelaine);

Rice, Herbert Louis (The theory and practice of interpolation);

Schenck, Carl Alwin (Some business problems of American forestry); Scottron, Samuel Raymond (Views of the ad-

Scottron, Samuel Raymond (Views of the advantages of the proposed negro colonization in South America);

Bibliography.

ASKLEPIOS. Caton, Richard. The temples and ritual of Asklepios at Epidauros and Athens. Two lectures. 2d ed. il. London: C. J. Clay & Sons, 1900. 2+49 p. 8°. In the list of authorities there are 50 titles. The second lecture treats of the accommodation and treatment of the sick in the temples.

CHARITIES. Bibliographie des armenwesens; bibliographie charitable; herausg. v. Emil Muensterberg. Berlin, Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1900. 15+160 p. 3 m.

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the year 1899. (In Pedagogical Seminary, December, 1900. 7:526-556.)

441 titles are included, followed by an index of authors. There are some annotations.

Colonization. Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography. List of books. (with references to periodicals) relating to the theory of colonization, government of dependencies, protectorates, and related topics; by A. P. C. Griffin, Chief, Division of Bibliography. 2d ed., with additions. Washington, Gov. Print, Office, 1900. 156 p. O.

Morris, Henry C. The history of colonization from the earliest times to the present day. New York, Macmillan Co., 1900. 2 v. 24+459 p.; 13+383 p. 12°.

Pages 325-365 of volume 2 contain a classified bibliography, with an index of authors.

GERMANS. Bittinger, Lucy Forney. The Germans in colonial times. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1901. 314 p. 12°.

Contains a 6-page list of authorities ar-

ranged in no order of any kind, not even alphabetical, books by the same author being scattered through the whole list.

LABOR. Whittelsey, Sarah Scovill. Massachusetts labor legislation. (Supplement to Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1901. Contains a classified bibliography of 13

Losseau, Léon. Bibliographie des discours de rentrée prononcés aux audiences solonelles des cours de justice de Belgique de France, de Luxembourg et de Monaco, 1851-1899. Bruxelles, Alliance typographique, 1900. 4 p.+156 col. 4°.

POLITICAL SCIENCE. Gierke, Otto. Political theories of the Middle Age; translated with an introduction by F. W. Maitland. Cambridge, University Press, 1900. 80+197 p. 8°

The list of authorities (classified) contains 170 titles.

PROCTOR, Robert. The printing of Greek in the fifteenth century. Printed for the Bibliographical Society, at the Oxford University Press, December, 1900. 10+217 p. l. Q. (Illustrated monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society, no. 8.)

Scott, M. O. Douglas Brymner, archivist. (In The Canadian Magazine, January, 1901. 16:206-208.) il. por.

An account of the archives of Canada and of Mr. Brymner's work in organizing them. The article is the 19th of the series "Canadian celebrities."

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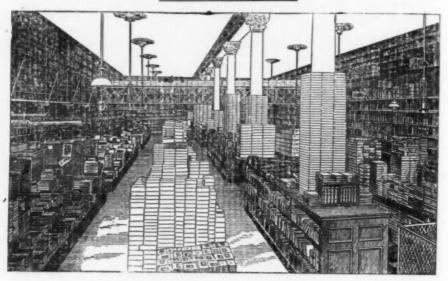
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